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## MINOR REFORMS.

How great must be the political calm when, during a whole week, the only question of foreign interest brought before the House is on the subject of an unfounded report of the Persians having marched to Herat; while, in connection with home affairs, the most important matters of discussion are a pro-

posed alteration in the laws regulating the sale of spirits! It is true that political "Conferences" have lately been held at the Whittington Club and elsewhere, and that the speakers at these "Conferences" have expressed their indignation at the apathy shown by the Government in respect to Parliamentary reform; but the only reform that has lately been made the

pretext for a debate in the House of Commons has been that of a bill familiarly known in political and public-house circles as the "Tippling Act." Vote by ballot was also tried on the occasion of Mr. Berkeley bringing in his annual bill, but no one attempted to say anything about it except Mr. Berkeley himself, who remarked, amid the laughter and cheers of a very



NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN REGENT'S PARK.



and it must be said to say that already been said, and that it need not be repeated, but that it could not be contradicted.

It appears, as regards the "Tippling Act," that the so-named Act was passed in the reign of George II. with the view of restricting the sale of spirits. It does not forbid publicans to sell gin, brandy, and whisky by retail, but simply incapacitates them from recovering money for those liquors, if supplied in small quantities, such as a man or a whole family might require for immediate drinking. It was, perhaps, one of the most practical pieces of legislation, in a small way, ever devised. The only persons likely to be injured by it were those who might, in a medical sense, be really in want of a glass of spirits, and unable either to pay first or to satisfy the publican of their honesty or solvency. It was fair to assume that such cases would be very few indeed. On the other hand, it was calculated to benefit those confirmed drunkards (of whom there were among the working classes at the time the Act was passed, and are now, only too many) who, having spent all their ready money on drink, would go on drinking on credit, were not obtaining credit in their cases rendered so difficult as to be almost impossible. The Act was not favourable to the interests of the publican, it is said; and, indeed, in that lay its great merit. It prevented him, except at his own risk and peril, from furnishing penniless drunkards with gin.

It has been asked more than once in connection with this Tippling Act whether there ought to be one law for the rich and another for the poor? Dives may order a couple of gallons of the best French brandy on credit, with the certainty (if Dives be really his name) of getting it; but it is so arranged that Lazarus cannot possibly procure half a quart of gin on the same convenient terms. The law, however, unequally as it operates, is all for the good of the poor man; nor do we believe that the poor man ever complains of its effect, unless he happens at the time to be in that very state in which its action is peculiarly beneficial to him. To the rich man it makes no difference whether a publican gives him credit or not. Indeed, the question is not between the rich and the poor, but between the man who is utterly penniless and the man who is fortunate enough to have twopence or more in his pocket. The clause objected to is a protection to the improvident, and can do no harm to any one except publicans who wish to make money by supplying the necessitous poor with the most pernicious of luxuries.

The Mr. Martin who proposes to modify the Tippling Act so as to facilitate the consumption of gin by indigent and reckless persons is apparently no relation to the Mr. Martin who many years ago brought forward the excellent Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The bill for introducing vote by ballot at elections has not only no chance of becoming law, but is not even likely to lead to serious discussion during the present Session. If it is not worth while to go over the arguments that have so often been used for and against this measure, it might at least be interesting to consider how it is that each Session, especially of late years, it finds fewer and less ardent supporters in the House of Commons, while it also appears now less than ever to arrest the attention of the outside public.

In the first place, there is less discontent in the country. Demands from large bodies of men for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and the other points of the once celebrated "Charter," do not necessarily mean that these points and nothing else will satisfy them, but simply that they are very much in want of something, and that they can think only of the quack political remedies of the day as likely to benefit them. The working men, who, at one time, were the loudest to cry out for vote by ballot, would be the last persons in the world to conceal their political opinions. Whatever might be the effect of universal suffrage, vote by ballot would do nothing for them; and it is much to their credit that such is the case.

As to the shopkeepers, for whom so much solicitude is shown, all we can say is, that if, under present circumstances, they are in the habit of voting simply in accordance with their immediate interest as tradesmen—if they are afraid to vote against a good customer, and quite ready to throw over a candidate of their own way of thinking provided he deals at an opposition shop—then these are excellent reasons for disfranchising them, but not for altering the existing system of voting so as to suit their disgraceful peculiarities. But we believe that it is a libel on the best class of tradesmen to assert that, being entitled to exercise the suffrage, they are afraid to do so according to their own consciences. There may and must be some cases of hardship in small provincial towns, where it will occasionally happen that all the best customers are of the same political party, and that they are all tyrannical, and know the shopkeepers to be all sneaks. These cases, however, are very rare, and do not deserve to be legislated for. Vote by ballot might put an end to one kind of bribery, for which (as the Emperor who annexed Nice and Savoy to France well knows) another might easily be substituted; but it would introduce an amount of deceit which would be demoralising in the extreme. Those men who would care to take advantage of the ballot to conceal their political opinions would be capable of receiving money both from Whigs and Tories and of afterwards giving their votes to Radicals.

#### DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN REGENT'S PARK.

UNDER the direction of the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Public Works, the Hon. W. Cowper, a drinking-fountain (of which we this week print an engraving) has been erected in Regent's Park, in the design of Professor Westmacott, R.A. It was executed by Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott. The structure consists of a tazza of black enamelled slate, 7ft. in diameter, resting on two steps of Portland stone, of which the lower is 1ft. square. On the tazza are two swans in electrotype, from whose bills the water is projected. Above

these is a red granite column and base, surmounted by a female figure carrying water-vases, also in electrotype. This latter and the swans were electrotyped from the sculptor's models by Messrs. Elkington and Co. The tazza was executed by Mr. Magnus, of Piccadilly. The entire height of the fountain is about 11ft.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

An important notification in regard to Rome has been published in the *Paris Moniteur*. General Goyon is to return to the Papal city no more, and the French army of occupation is to be reorganised. We are not told what the nature of the reorganisation is to be, but the step has been decided on, it is announced, in consequence of the reduction in the effective of the French army. It is generally understood that this announcement is the first step towards the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. On the other hand, a telegram from Rome intimates that a despatch from M. Thouvenel has been received by Cardinal Antonelli to the effect that the Imperial Government does not intend to make any change in the state of the Roman question. This statement, however, does not seem to rest on good authority. Another rumour is that M. Lavalette will not return to Rome. General Count Montebello, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French corps of occupation at Rome, and will shortly set out for his post. A definitive declaration of the policy of France in regard to Rome is anxiously desired in all quarters. Of course, General Goyon is complimented for his services; and, in order that he may not be regarded as a functionary recalled in disgrace, he has been raised to the rank of Senator.

The French Government, apprehensive of the strong opposition which their financial measures will experience in the Chamber, are postponing the debate on the Budget as long as possible. In the meantime the Budget Committee of the Corps Législatif are strongly protesting against the course the Government is taking with regard to Mexico, which will add so seriously to the public expenditure. The proposed salt tax is to be abandoned; and, in order to enable M. Fould to dispense with this source of revenue, a further reduction of the Army is to take place.

#### SPAIN.

The Minister of Marine stated on Tuesday in Congress that the Government intended to construct seven iron frigates.

According to news received in Madrid from Mexico, General Doblado had given a written engagement to sign a treaty, which had already been drawn up, for the payment of the claims and expenses of the expedition to Mexico, and in which every satisfaction is guaranteed for the future in favour of Spain and England. It is stated that General Prim will be authorised to return to Mexico as Ambassador from Spain. He will be instructed to present his credentials only to the constituted Power, and not to President Juarez.

#### PORTUGAL.

The disturbances in the north of Portugal do not seem to have been entirely suppressed, as it is reported that the Royal troops had energetically repulsed 2000 insurgents at Moura.

#### ITALY.

The Italian Chambers are to reassemble immediately. The Ministry will present a supplementary budget for 1862, in order to obviate the necessity of convening an extra Session for the purpose of voting supplementary credits during the recess. A Florence paper announces the discovery of a great depot of firearms, and the arrest of several persons who are suspected of being participants in the plot to attack the Austrian territory.

General Turr, who has arrived in Milan, has gone to visit Garibaldi, to whom rumour says he is charged with a message from the King of Italy.

On Friday week the Consistory summoned to consider the canonization of the Japanese martyrs opened in Rome. There were twenty-three Cardinals and one hundred and twenty Bishops present. The canonization was unanimously voted. The Pope afterwards pronounced a discourse, in which he said that in all probability he would never again be able to meet the assembled Prelates in that place. His Holiness is said to have shed tears while delivering his allocution. According to news received from Rome, the family of Francis II. are preparing to leave that city.

Letters from Verona talk of very threatening orders of the day issued by General Benedek to his soldiers, in which he predicts a speedy march of the Austrian army upon Milan. We do not attach much importance to this story.

#### AUSTRIA.

In its replies to the Reichsrath Committee of Finance, the Government has declared that it is incessantly engaged in providing by diplomatic means for the settlement of Italian affairs; that it has reason to hope that its efforts will be crowned with success; that all the questions have now in reality reached a crisis; and that in a short time it will be easier to consider the danger of a war in Italy as averted for a long period, and to realise in that country a reduction of the army on a grand scale.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has met and re-elected, by an immense majority, its Liberal President, M. Von Grabow. It has also re-elected its Liberal and Progressist Vice-Presidents. It appears to have been formally determined on that an address to the Crown shall this time be presented by the Chamber, which was not done at the opening of the late Parliament, last November. In the address it is thought that the Chamber will express a strong opinion with regard to the Ministerial efforts made to influence the late elections, and will, on the other hand, commend the conduct of the Government in regard to the affairs of Hesse Cassel.

#### HESSIE CASSEL.

The German Diet having on Saturday definitively adopted the proposition for the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831 in Hesse Cassel, the representative of Hesse promised that his Government would comply with the resolution. This promise was carried out at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, at which it was resolved to re-establish the Constitution and the electoral law of 1831. The dispute with Prussia has also been settled by the resignation of the obnoxious Hesse Ministers. This measure seems to have been adopted at the instigation of the Austrian and Bavarian Ministers, who expressed the opinion that it was the only way to get rid of the further intervention of Prussia. So this little storm in a teapot is at an end.

#### GREECE.

Despatches from Athens announce that the President of the Council has opened the Greek Chambers in the name of the King. He presented to the deputies a bill on the national guard, similar to that now in force in Italy, and announced another as being in preparation relative to the election of representatives. This will be based on universal suffrage, but will give only 80 deputies instead of 116, as at present. The elections will be made by provinces, and no one can be named except in the division where he resides.

#### TURKEY AND THE HERZEGOVINA.

We have further accounts of the recent encounters between the Turks and Montenegrins. The Turks repulsed the attacks of the insurgents on the forts of Zabzi, and also a general attack they made with the view of retaking Niksch. Twice Dervish Pacha beat the Montenegrins at Douga, and Hussein Pacha, having crossed the River Limm, attacked and drove the insurgents from the strong position of Berone. The loss of the Montenegrins in all these affairs has been very great. Orders had been received from Constantinople to follow up the successes by an invasion of Montenegro, and a large force was about entering the Montenegrin territory by way of Spuz. Later accounts state that the invasion of Montenegro by Turkey is now a *fait accompli*. Dervish Pacha and his forces have

bivouacked on Montenegrin territory. It is said that Omer Pacha will take the command of the Turkish expedition in person.

A dispute has arisen between the Turkish and the Servian Governments. By a telegram from Belgrade of the 23rd, we learn that the Turks took two criminals by force from the Servian police. A disturbance arose, and a gendarme was badly wounded in the scuffle. The popular excitement was appeased by the authorities, but the Servian Government applied to the Porte for satisfaction and restitution, which were refused.

### THE WAR IN AMERICA.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The news received from America since our last issue is important. The inhabitants of Norfolk had surrendered that place—the Confederates having previously blown up the Merrimac and destroyed the whole of the Navy-yard. General McClellan had advanced to within about twenty-seven miles of Richmond. The Confederate retreat was conducted in very good order, and it was supposed that they intended to make a stand at Bottom-bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond. The Galena, Federal iron-clad battery, had got up the James River, and silenced the Confederate batteries at Day's Point. A strong body of Federal troops, under General Franklin, had landed at West Point, Virginia, and were attacked by the Confederates, who are stated to have been defeated. The loss on the part of the Unionists was, however, very considerable. In another direction the Federals were making progress. Their squadron had arrived off Mobile, which they were preparing to attack. At New Orleans the people were showing their antagonism to the Federals in a marked manner. The Mayor and aldermen, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, had been sent to prison. The city was placed under martial law by a proclamation which the Southern printers refused to print. Above New Orleans, on the Mississippi, the Federal Commodore Foote's flotilla had been attacked by eight Confederate iron-clad gun-boats. The assailants appear, however, to have come off with the worst of it. Two of their gun-boats were blown up and one sunk. General Pope had been attacked near Corinth by 20,000 of the Confederates, and, after five hours' fighting, was obliged to retire. The loss on both sides was great. General Beauregard was still fortifying Corinth, and each party was making vast preparations for a great battle. As it is known that the Confederate troops are being concentrated in great strength at Corinth, considerable anxiety was felt in New York regarding General Halleck's army. The press are entirely forbidden to publish any news from that quarter until revised by Government officials. A proclamation had been issued, announcing that New Orleans, Beaufort, and Port Royal will be opened to vessels from foreign countries on and after the 1st of June, providing those vessels have licences from American consuls abroad. In the other ports the blockade remains in force. In the House of Representatives a bill abolishing slavery in the territories of the United States had been passed by 85 votes to 50.

General Hunter, the Federal general in command of the Southern Military Division at Hilton Head, South Carolina, has issued a proclamation declaring that martial law exists in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; that martial law and slavery are incompatible, and that therefore all slaves are henceforth made free in those States. The proclamation has excited great displeasure and alarm throughout the North, and the President has been called on to disavow it and to remove General Hunter from his command.

NEW YORK, May 17.—President Lincoln has determined to modify General Hunter's proclamation emancipating the slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. General Hunter is organising a negro brigade at Port Royal. One complete regiment of 1000 negroes has already been formed, and will be commanded by white volunteer officers. The Federal officers are said to be much incensed at these proceedings, and many are resigning in consequence. Many negroes have fled, fearing they would be impressed.

NEW YORK, May 20, per Nova Scotian.—Federal Colonel Campbell has, with the authority of General McClellan, officially reported that the Federal iron-clad gun boats, consisting of the Monitor, Galena, Nangatuck, Port Royal, and Aristook, had been repulsed by the Confederate batteries at Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond. Washington despatches state that the James River is clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery on a high bluff, the river being temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, piles, and chains. The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, and was therefore useless. The 100-pounder gun of the Nangatuck exploded at the first fire. The banks of the river were filled with rifle-pits, from which a constant fire was poured on the Federal fleet, part of which was engaged at 600 yards distance from the main battery. After an action of four hours the Federal fleet withdrew. The Federals are stated to have lost from 1000 to 1100 men.

Colonel Campbell's report states that the Federal dead were interred on the banks of the river, and adds that part of the gun-boat fleet had returned to Jamestown Island.

General McClellan's advance has arrived at Bottom Bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond. The bridge was destroyed when the Federals arrived half a mile from the other side of the Chickahominy River.

The Federal gun-boats have made a reconnaissance twenty-five miles above White House, on the Upper Appomattox River. The Confederates destroyed two of their own steamers, and twenty schooners. They are also reported to have destroyed all bridges, and to have placed every imaginable obstruction in the way of the Federal advance.

The *Newbern Progress* states that the Governor of North Carolina refused to afford further aid to the Confederate Government, and ordered home all the North Carolina State troops.

#### THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate, in which the Republican party is in a large majority, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Southern members, is more vindictive than the House of Representatives. It aims at the entire subjugation and unconditional surrender of the South, irrespective of consequences, and debates with inopportune violence and clamour the expediency of a general forfeiture of land and slaves, or any other property, to apply to every person who has held any office whatever under the Confederate Government, or given it aid and countenance. One bill to this effect has been introduced by Mr. Trumbull, which, if passed, would not only ruin every cotton-planter, and rice, tobacco, and sugar cultivator in the South, but would let loose from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 negroes, free, but unprepared for freedom, and utterly ignorant of the responsibilities and duties of humanity. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has proposed an amendment modifying this measure so far as to make its penalties only applicable to those who took an oath to support the Confederate Government, and to all those persons who may hereafter hold any military, naval, or civil appointment under it—a modification which, in comparison, is merciful and considerate, but which is still open to the objection of manumitting large numbers of slaves without providing for the cultivation of the Southern lands or for the maintenance of the black paupers who would thereby be thrown upon the world to live on pumpkins and sleep in the sun without doing any work. A third bill has been introduced by Mr. Davis of Kentucky, which adopts all the severity of these proposed enactments, but is considerate enough to make the penalties prospective, and only to take effect upon rebels whose treason shall have been committed after the passing of the Act. Mr. Davis would not only punish the Confederates of the South, but he would apply the penalties of his bill to every person, being a citizen of the United States—north or south, east or west—who after its passing should either be engaged in levying war against the Government or should be adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and comfort. Senators Sherman and Harris have also bills and amendments before the House with similar objects, though slightly differing in the means to be employed. The most lenient of all these bills is the one



introduced by Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, which proposes "that any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States who shall, after the passage of this Act, levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and shall thereof be convicted, on confession in open court or on the testimony of two witnesses, shall be adjudged guilty of treason, and shall suffer death, or imprisonment of not less than five years, accompanied by a fine of not less than 10,000 dollars. All the slaves held by such convicted person to be declared free."

## IRELAND.

**PASTORAL LETTER BY DR. CULLEN.**—On Sunday last a pastoral letter from the pen of Dr. Cullen was read in the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in Dublin, in which the rev. gentleman dwells at some length upon the educational question, and contends for the same freedom for his fellow-countrymen as is afforded to his co-religionists in England. He also adverts to the prevalence of secret societies, points out their evil effects, and strongly discommends them.

**THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS.**—The court-martial on Mr. Anthony, veterinary surgeon of the 11th Hussars, was finished on Saturday. The evidence was closed a day or two before; and on Saturday Mr. Anthony made his defence, and Colonel Frazer, the prosecutor, his reply. The point in the case was whether Colonel Delacour had designated the prisoner a stud groom before or after the latter called Colonel Delacour a liar and a cur. The prisoner, in his defence, insisted that the first provocation came from the Colonel. The prosecutor maintained that it was distinctly proved by four witnesses that the prisoner was the first offender; and the witnesses for the defence only stated that they did not hear the prisoner say anything to provoke the Colonel. The finding of the court will not be made public till it has been under the consideration of the Horse Guards.

**A REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND.**—Several landed proprietors in the county of Cork have received letters of the most frightful character, containing threats of assassination, and bedaubed with rude drawings of pistols, coffins, and death's-heads and crossbones. Letters of a similar character were received by the wives of these gentlemen. Several land agents and stewards have been similarly threatened. Several persons have been arrested in Cork charged with sending threatening letters; and the practice seems to be spreading over a large section of the country, the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Galway being the scene of these threats. The coroner's jury on Mr. Fitzgerald have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Beckham, the ticket-of-leave man, who, it will be remembered, was identified by Mrs. Fitzgerald as one of the men that shot her husband. The other man is known, but has not yet been apprehended, though a reward of £50 has been offered for his arrest. Other two men have been apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to murder. In the case of the Glenbowser murder the coroner's jury have at length brought in their verdict, to the effect that Michael Maguire came by his death from a wound inflicted in his throat by some person unknown. It seems there was no evidence to connect the evicted tenant with the crime. The Government have determined to issue a special commission for the trial of the persons now in custody charged with the late assassinations in Ireland. The commission is expected to commence its labours at Cashel about the middle of June.

## SCOTLAND.

**MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE ON LOCH LOMOND.**—On Saturday forenoon last three young men, named respectively James and Gavin Morton (brothers), machine printers, residing in Alexandria, and James McEwan, a field-worker, residing in Bonhill, left Balloch in a small sailing-boat belonging to Gavin Morton for a day's pleasure-sailing on Loch Lomond. They proceeded in safety as far as Luss, which place they left in the evening on their return home. They were all quite sober, it is said. The weather being somewhat squally they were cautioned on leaving Luss as to the danger of setting their sails, a caution which they unfortunately did not attend to, as shortly after leaving the sails were observed to be hoisted. Nothing more was heard of them till Sunday morning, when the boat was found lying on the beach on the north side of the loch, nearly opposite to Luss, with keel uppermost, the young men, no doubt, having met an untimely and watery grave. All Sunday and Monday large numbers of boats were in search of the bodies, which have as yet not been recovered. On Monday McEwan's cap was found floating on the water about a mile above Luss. The ages of the unfortunate men ranged from twenty-five to thirty years. They were all unmarried.

## THE PROVINCES.

**THE DISTRESS AT BLACKBURN.**—The number of distressed operatives at Blackburn is still on the increase, owing, as is supposed, to the total absorption of the means of those who have hitherto kept themselves off the relief lists. Last week the number of persons relieved in the Blackburn union was 10,089, being 84 more than in the previous week. The tide of private benevolence is, however, flowing into that district, and the relief fund has very happily been considerably augmented. Mr. Farnall, Poor-law Inspector, has been busy visiting various places in the union.

**LIFE PRESERVED BY A WATCH.**—At a meeting of the East Riding Militia, a day or two ago, at Westwood, Beverley, one of the spectators of their evolutions had a narrow escape from death. A private named Harrington neglected, after loading his rifle, to remove his ramrod, and, on the firearm being discharged, the rod was shot away and struck a man named Bartle. Fortunately the end of the rod came in contact with a double-cased silver watch Bartle had in his waistcoat pocket. The watch was shattered to atoms, but to the resistance it offered its owner was indebted for the safety of his life, as from the force with which the rod struck him there is no doubt it would have penetrated his body had not the watch warded it off. The rod when picked up was found to have been bent into a zigzag form by the force of the collision. Bartle did not suffer beyond feeling an acute pain in the side for a short period.

**THE HARTLEY COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.**—The report of Mr. K. Blackwell on the late catastrophe at Hartley, in the official investigation of which, as the representative of the Home Office, that gentleman took part, has been published. The document is one of considerable importance, as tending to throw additional light on the circumstances of that fearful calamity, and the nature of the legislative measures which should be adopted with a view to the prevention of similar accidents in future. From the date of the entry found on the person of the overman, Amour, Mr. Blackwell concludes that the men in the pit died not later than the afternoon of the day succeeding the fatal occurrence, and the death of the sufferers, he thinks, had been attended with comparatively little pain. The material of the engine-beam which occasioned so great a sacrifice of human life is represented as having been of "fair quality," and the breakage is attributed to the violent concussion to which it was subjected when its progress was arrested by coming in contact with the spring beams beneath, after the counterbalancing load in the shaft was partially or wholly lost. The inconvenience and danger of single shafts, both in point of ventilation and as a means of ingress and egress to the miners, are emphatically dwelt upon by Mr. Blackwell, and an earnest desire is expressed that such a system should henceforth be abolished, the cost of a different and more safe arrangement being in many instances of a very trivial character. Such is a summary of this elaborate report, and it is to be hoped that the present Session of Parliament may not pass over without some action being taken upon so vital and important a subject.

**ANOTHER TRADE OUTRAGE IN SHEFFIELD.**—On Monday morning it was discovered that one of those offences known in Sheffield by the term "ratting" had been committed on the premises of Messrs. John Walters and Co., the Globe Works, Penistone-road. The persons who had been "ratting" were saw-grinders, named Hallam and Thompson, and, on arriving at the works, they discovered that their wheelbands, which were of the value of several pounds, had been stolen. The two men could not, therefore, proceed with their work. The men are not members of the trade union. They have more than once expressed their willingness to join the union, but, as they refuse to subscribe to certain conditions which the union desire to impose, they were rejected. Their refusing to agree to the conditions has given much offence; and, as it was well known that considerable ill-feeling existed against them, it is concluded that the outrage has been committed by some member of the union.

**THE DISTRESS IN PRESTON.**—A statement was made at the Preston Board of Guardians on Tuesday, by Mr. Ascroft, the chairman, on the subject of the distress, from which we learn that the demands on the poor rates are fast increasing. The amount expended in out-door relief during last week was £644 1s. 1d.; while in the corresponding week of 1861 it was only £124 16s. 2d., showing an increase of £519 4s. 11d. Mr. Ascroft also said that the number of cases last week was 240 greater than at any period during the distress, the amount also being £50 in excess of the money spent in any preceding week in out-door relief. The figures for the past few weeks were:—Last week, £644 1s. 1d.; previous week, £588; week before that, £581; and in the order of the preceding weeks respectively £576, £593, £579, £593. Several of the factories had totally discontinued working since the last returns of the Union were given, and a still further increase of pauperism might be reasonably expected. There is a slight decrease in the number of in-door poor. On Monday night a dramatic entertainment in aid of the relief fund was given in the Theatre Royal by some local amateurs. The net proceeds amount to about £30. The guild, Mayor, and Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., attended upon the occasion.

**UNREGISTERED MONEY LETTERS.**—By the eighth report of the Post master-General, just published, we learn that this functionary has issued an order that for the future all unregistered letters received at the London office which unquestionably contain coin are to be selected from the general mass, treated as registered letters, and a double registered fee is to be charged for them. The single fee is to be reduced from 6d. to 4d.

## AWFUL TRAGEDY ON LUDGATE-HILL.

On Thursday afternoon week it was discovered that Mrs. Vyse, wife of Mr. Vyse, bonnet-maker, 32, Ludgate-hill, London, had cut her throat with a razor, and that two of her children were lying dead in an adjoining room. How the children met their death—whether by the hand of their unhappy mother or by accident—is not yet ascertained, as Mrs. Vyse has as yet, although still alive, been unable to give any account of the melancholy affair. The facts of the sad occurrence, as far as known, will be gathered from the following extracts from the evidence adduced at the inquest on the bodies of the children which was opened on Monday by the City Coroner:—

Mr. John Saunders Moon, a member of the Stock Exchange, residing in Oakley-road, Islington, was called, and deposed that the names of the deceased were Annie Howard Vyse, aged six years and eight months; and Alice Kate Vyse, five years old. They were the children of Valentine Vyse and Ann Cornish Vyse.

Mrs. Mary Ann M'Sweeney said: I am housemaid to Mr. Vyse, and have lived there nearly six months. I recollect Mrs. Vyse going out on Thursday morning. I did not see anything she brought in. She was out later in the day, but only a short time. When she returned the children were in bed in a room on the third floor. About four o'clock they told me they were going to lie down, as their mamma had desired them to do so. I afterwards saw them on the bed with their clothes on. Mrs. Vyse called me to her in her bedroom on the third floor, where she was taking off her bonnet and shawl, and asked me to go immediately to Mr. Keating's for a packet of the same powder which she had got there in the morning. I went, but was detained there for some time before I got it. She had told me to look sharp, and not be long. I hastened back, and went upstairs. Finding my mistress's bedroom door shut, I knocked, but received no answer. I knocked again, and, hearing a groan as if she was sick, I ran upstairs to the fourth floor, where the cook was dressing, and told her that I could not get in, and that I was going to force the door open, believing Mrs. Vyse was in a fit. I went down to her room and knocked again. She asked who was there. I replied "Eliza" (the name she called me by). She said I could not come in. I ran downstairs to the shop and brought Miss Saunders, sister of Mrs. Vyse, and we forced open the door. We found Mrs. Vyse, with a razor in her hand, standing at a marble washstand, upon which was a basin three-parts filled with blood. Miss Saunders said to her, "Good God! What are you doing?" Mrs. Vyse replied, "I am mad. Let me hang myself. I wish to die." She directed us to go into the next room; adding that the two children were in heaven and she wished to be with them. I said I would go for the doctor. She replied, "No; you are too late." I ran twice to Mr. Keating's for a doctor. On returning I went into the children's room, and saw them together on the bed as if they were asleep. I have seen Mrs. Vyse since. She has not said anything to me about the matter. The children were in good health up to three or four o'clock on that day. When I returned from Mr. Keating's she asked me three or four times to give her the powder I had got there, but I refused. I gave it to the doctor when he came.

John Nunwick Taylor—I am assistant to Mr. Keating, chemist, of St. Paul's-churchyard. On Thursday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the day, Mrs. Vyse came to the shop. I had known her before as a customer. She asked to see some perfumes. I first showed her "Golden Bouquet," which she did not like, and then various others. Eventually she selected some extract of "Spring Flowers," and took a bottle of it. She then said she was much infested with rats and mice at her house; that they had done a great deal of damage, making a hole in the shop ceiling, to repair which had cost £3, and that they were so troublesome in the bedroom that she could not sleep at night for them. One, she added, even came up the bed curtain; that she shook it off with her hand and heard it fall on the floor. She said, "I am so afraid of their getting to my baby," and asked if she could not have some prussic acid or something else to destroy them. I told her we did not supply prussic acid to any one for such a purpose, and I recommended her, as the safest thing, Barber's Poisoned Wheat. She said she had tried that and found it of no use. She asked what other poisons there were for such purposes. I replied we had Butler's Vermin Killer and also Battle's. She selected Battle's, and took away one sixpenny and two threepenny packets. I knew it was poison and cautioned her, but I was not aware it was so dangerous a nature. I said great care would be required in using it, and that she was to see the children did not come near it. I did not exactly know the composition of the powder.

Mr. William Savory, assistant surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said he first saw the two children on Thursday afternoon about five o'clock in a front room at the top of Mr. Vyse's house, Ludgate-hill. They were then dead. Both were much discoloured—livid, and, although quite warm, they were perfectly rigid. The younger was rigid all over; the elder principally about the jaws and the neighbouring parts. He afterwards noticed the rigidity was gradually disappearing, and on Friday at four o'clock he made a post-mortem examination of each. There was then scarcely any rigidity in the elder child; decomposition had commenced, as shown by a greenish discoloration of the front of the abdomen, and a general lividity mottled the surface of the trunk and extremities. Mr. Savory then described the appearances presented by the interior of the stomachs and other viscera of the children, and expressed his belief that they had died from the administration of poison, probably strychnine, as he had exhibited a portion of the contents of one of the children's stomachs to a cat, which suffered the usual symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. The stomachs of both had been placed in sealed jars, and under lock and key.

The Coroner expressed his surprise that no analysis had been made of their contents, conceiving that to be an essential part of a post-mortem examination in such a case.

Mr. Savory said no surgeon, as a surgeon, was competent to such an analysis. He, at all events, held it to be the business of an analytical chemist. The cat on which he experimented was affected by spasms. It did not die. He was conversant with the effects of strychnine, and he believed the cat, from the symptoms, had received strychnine. He had tested the powder which the servant brought from Mr. Keating's. He gave four grains and a half of it to a rabbit, mixed with a little flour and water, in the shape of a pill. The rabbit had severe spasms, and finally died. He was led to believe from its effects on the rabbit that it contained strychnine in some form. The whole powder weighed about a drachm. He should say half a grain, and even less, would be sufficient to destroy life in a child. A body after death from strychnine did not present any peculiar contortion. Just before death the body was bent violently, and soon after death it became rigid.

The inquiry was adjourned till June 6, in order to admit of an analysis being made.

A slight improvement has taken place in Mrs. Vyse's condition, and her medical attendants are inclined to think that the unhappy lady will recover. The state of Mr. Vyse's health is become such as to inspire serious apprehensions, and it is stated that his condition is now almost more critical than that of Mrs. Vyse herself. The shock of the sudden and overwhelming calamity completely shattered his nervous system, never very strong, and produced extreme prostration, resulting in frequent and prolonged fainting fits and other symptoms of an alarming character.

Mrs. Vyse has had altogether five children, and it is stated that since the death of one of them, about eighteen months since, there have been signs that her mind has been affected. Generally of a cheerful disposition, she has since that time become subject at intervals to great despondency, and at the least provocation, or even without any, would give way to paroxysms of violent hysterical passion, quite foreign to her natural disposition. She was always noted for an extreme affection for her children.

**FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN SHOREDITCH.**—A terrific explosion took place on Wednesday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, in Church-street, Shoreditch. It appears that for some time past men have been employed constructing the main-drainage sewer in Church-street, and between the corner of Brick-lane and Club-lane, in the same street, the horse pavement had been pulled up, and the heavy stones taken therefrom were piled upon the footpath and the end of the carriage roadway. Immediately under these portions of the thoroughfare were the immense mains used for supplying the by-streets and shops with gas, whilst a little further was a powerful steam-engine, used for drawing up the earth and lowering bricks as the soil beneath was being excavated. The weight of the superincumbent mass of stones on the pavement caused the piping below to snap at one of the joints, and the gas immediately blew out until it reached the furnace of the engine. A number of men working in the cutting were instantly prostrated, and all more or less injured. A female, named Jane Smith, who was passing along the pavement, was knocked down and her clothes set on fire. The poor creature exhibited a complete burning mass. The house of Mr. J. Hayes, boot and shoe maker, 15, Church-street, was blown to the ground, the debris falling upon the poor woman, and some time elapsed before she was extricated by the firemen and others. She was then found to be so extensively burned that when touched her flesh peeled off. She was immediately removed to the London Hospital, but not the least hopes can be entertained of her recovery. The gas, having entered several other houses, became ignited, and then a scene occurred which baffles description. The houses from 146 to 155, making nine houses, had their fronts blown in, the window-glass demolished, and the furniture broken. The gas then appears to have passed in a dense current across the roadway, and have entered several houses on the opposite side of the street, from No. 44 to 52 inclusive, blowing out the windows and window-frames. Several other houses in the rear, to nearly a dozen, were likewise similarly injured. The gas directors gave immediate orders for "bladder-stoppers" to be inserted in the mains, and that having been done, the gas was prevented from again passing through that portion of the main.

**A NEW TRAMWAY PROJECT.**—On Saturday last application was made on behalf of the proprietor of a novel style of tram or street railway to the Marylebone council for permission to lay down an experimental 100 yards on Oxford-street or some other public thoroughfare. The principle was said to be in operation in Salford, near Manchester, and obviated all the objections of Mr. Trautman's tramway, no trams being above the surface, and the carriages kept steady by a fitting centre-wheel running in a centre groove. On the motion of Mr. Hodges, a committee was appointed to consider the application and report thereon.

## THE MERRIMAC.

We have heard the last of the efficiency of the Merrimac. Like many another creature of great power and promise, her one achievement was soon followed by dissolution, and she was destroyed by her owners and admirers rather than she should fall into the hands of the enemy: iron plates were riven by internal fires, and impregnable batteries fell by self-opened breaches. During the late successes of the Federals, Yorktown was in a good strategic position so long as the wholesome terror imposed by the Merrimac continued. Directly, however, it began to be suspected that the Merrimac was not likely to repeat the achievement of Hampton Roads, there was a strong possibility of a fleet of ships of war and transports running past the forts on the York River and the James River and landing an army in the rear of the Confederate lines, thus cutting them off from Richmond and putting them between two fires. Another iron-clad vessel, the Louisiana, constructed after the fashion of the Merrimac, and on the support of which for attack or defence the Confederates appear to have largely calculated, was either captured or destroyed by Commodore Farragut's superior force near New Orleans, while the Mississippi, a second vessel of the same kind, was scuttled to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals.

Their late reconnaissance of the Federal vessels by the Southern force had proved that the chance of successful resistance was hopeless, and the monster of strength and endurance drew too much water to proceed up any of the rivers with the probability of escape. The Merrimac was accordingly blown up by the Confederates before evacuating Norfolk; and the ship which had made the merchants of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia shake in their shoes is now a mere mass of disjointed wood and iron, scarcely two pieces of which adhere to each other.

**THE COURT.**—According to the present arrangements her Majesty, with the Royal family and suite, will leave Balmoral on Tuesday morning, the 3rd proximo, for Windsor Castle, where she will arrive on the following morning to breakfast, soon after eight o'clock. The Court will remain at Windsor until Monday, the 16th of June, the day before Ascot Races, when her Majesty will take her departure for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Preparations are going forward for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, which will take place at Osborne about the latter end of June or early in July, and not, as has been stated, on the 9th of June. Princess Alice and her illustrious consort contemplate visiting Switzerland in the autumn.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The council have completed their arrangements for their annual show, which is to be held in Battersea Park. On Monday, the 23rd of June, and following days, the implement-yard will be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and at eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th, the judges will commence inspecting the live stock and making their awards. The general show of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and implements will be open to the public on Thursday, the 26th, and five successive days, at various charges; and on Saturday, July 5, there will be a general meeting of members at the Star and Garter, Richmond. On Thursday, June 26, and two following days there will be a public exhibition of steam cultivators at work near the Farningham station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

**THE MEXICAN INTERVENTION.**—A bluebook containing part of the correspondence between her Majesty's Government, Sir Charles Wyke, and the Governments of France and Spain in relation to Mexico, has been published. It gives, amongst other things, a detailed report of the conference between the Ministers of the allied Powers at Orizaba, at which the French announced their resolution to proceed to the city of Mexico. In a final despatch Earl Russell approves of the course taken by Sir Charles Wyke in refusing to join the French in their resolution as to breaking off further negotiations with the Government of Juarez. He adds that, while the Government lament the course taken by the French Commissioners, nothing had occurred to impair the friendly relations between the Governments of England and France.

**THE LATE CALAMITY IN HOLLAND.**—The fearful calamity which has recently occurred to Enschede can now be estimated at its real importance. Seventeen-twentieths of the town have become a mass of ruins, and about 4000 persons are homeless and penniless. A great portion of the property destroyed was uninsured, but the machinery employed in the manufacturing was chiefly insured in English offices. The distress of the burned-out operatives is very great, but liberal subscriptions of money and contributions of clothing are being sent in. A vast number of tents have been erected in the adjoining fields for the temporary accommodation of the homeless. The report that the fire was caused by lightning is incorrect; it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. In any case, a man has been arrested on grave suspicion of having set fire to his own house for some ulterior purpose. Only one manufactory has escaped destruction, and the damage is estimated at upwards of a million sterling. Several persons are missing, and it is feared they have been suffocated by the smoke.

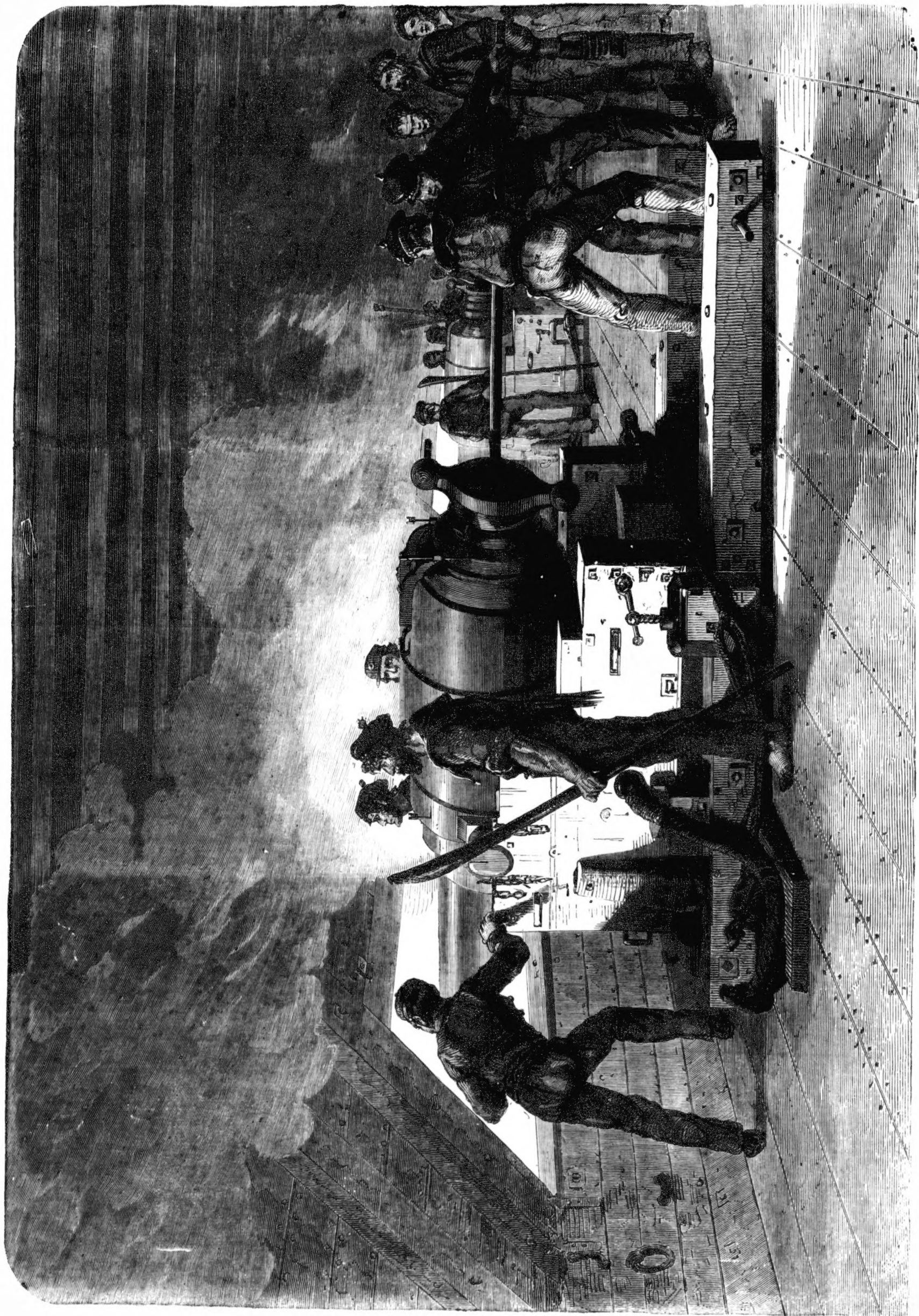
**NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.**—Miss S. Lechmere, a resident of Somersetshire, has presented £300 to the National Life-boat Institution to enable it to pay the cost of the life-boat and transporting-carriage which the society is about stationing at Withernsea, near Hull. It is a gratifying and remarkable fact that most of the life-boats presented to the institution have come from ladies. One gift is of a striking character. A lady, who has to this day withheld her name, had come to the institution month after month until she had given the cost of four life-boats. On presenting the cost of this last life-boat she stated that she would be amply repaid if ever she had the happiness to hear that one of the boats had been the means of saving a single life. Her wishes in that respect had been realised last winter in a remarkable manner, when one poor fellow was saved from a piece of wreck in Dundrum Bay under very distressing circumstances. Again: the Seaton Carew life-boat on the Durham coast, which was presented in 1859 by W. McKerrill, Esq., has, since she has been on her station, saved the following shipwrecked crews:—Brig Eliza, of Middlesbrough; brig Mayflower, of Newcastle; brig Providence, of Shields; brig Robert Watson, of Sunderland; brig total, 28. When we hear of such deeds as these performed by life-boats it cannot be a matter of surprise that the National Life-boat Institution has taken such a hold on the sympathies of the community at large. With its 122 life-boats it needs every help the public can render it by their benefactions.

**DIABOLICAL ACT.**—On Monday evening, just previous to the men employed on the Underground Railway leaving off work, a most diabolical act was committed by one of the workmen engaged in fixing the elliptical iron roof over the station constructing at King's-cross, by which a fellow-workman was so frightfully mutilated that he has since died. It appears that the two men above alluded to were employed on a hanging scaffold fixing an iron girder, when they quarrelled, some blows were exchanged, and the more powerful of the two seized the other and deliberately flung him into the abyss below from a height of nearly 40ft. The poor fellow, who was literally smashed, was at once removed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, where it was ascertained that both thighs were fractured to such an extent that immediate amputation was considered necessary. One of his arms was also broken, and he sustained serious internal injuries. The perpetrator of this diabolical act has been brought up before the magistrate at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and remanded.

**THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.**—The members of the Defence Commission, appointed to consider the subject of national defence, and especially to the respective merits of forts and iron floating-batteries as means of protecting our public establishments, especially Portsmouth, and the inferences to be drawn from the performances of the Merrimac and other recent occurrences in America, have issued their report, the gist of which is that the circumstances of the battles at Hampton Roads and below New Orleans do not warrant them in abandoning the opinions which they held in February, 1861. The commissioners say further that, although they invited the suggestions of various well-known scientific men, they heard of no practicable scheme for superseding forts by iron-clad vessels or by any similar kind of defence, so that their theoretical preference for a system of forts, founded on the success of heavy guns against iron plates, was strengthened by the absence of any specific plan for defending Spithead more cheaply and more effectually. It had been suggested for instance, that for the defence of this point some twenty or twenty-five iron-plated vessels should be got ready, and these, it was said, would make any land batteries unnecessary. But whether these vessels should be converted ships of the line or new ironclads built for the purpose, the cost would in the end be greater than if forts were constructed. The ships of the line would not last more than ten or fifteen years, and the annual cost of their maintenance would be 7½ per cent on their value; so that it would be cheaper to build new iron-plated ships at once, which would cost less for maintenance, and would not require renewal for probably thirty years. But, in either case, it is the opinion of the commissioners that "the expense of providing for the defence of Spithead by ships alone would far exceed that of forts and ships combined." A combination of forts, which may be constructed of iron as cheaply as of stone, with a certain number of iron-plated batteries, is, in the opinion of the commissioners, the most effectual and the cheapest defence of our naval ports.

**THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.**—Vast audiences at the opening of the seventh season in Regent's and Victoria Parks on Sunday last evidenced their continued interest in this open-air recreation. The weather was all that could be desired, and the committed feel confident that a few such evenings would replenish their fund, which had become exhausted by the unfavourable weather of the last two seasons. The experiment of the chairs inside the enclosure was a decided success. Had there been 900 instead of 300 they would have been occupied. The programme concluded with national anthems of the Continent and England, and the most perfect order marked the retirement of the assembled crowds.





THE GUN-DECK OF THE MERRIMAC.





CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE BATTERY, NO. 10 ISLAND, BY A DETACHMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

**SPIKING A CONFEDERATE BATTERY BY THE  
FEDERAL TROOPS.**

OUR Engraving represents one of those sudden exploits which have lately redeemed the credit of the Federal forces. It occurred during the recent operations upon Island No. 10, and was executed during a terrible storm on the night of the 1st of April by forty men, under the command of Colonel Porter. Not only was a gale

blowing heavily, but frequent flashes of lightning made everything difficult and uncertain, when this party, accompanied by six boats' crews of fifteen men each from the gun-boats, determined to attempt spiking the guns of one of the Confederate batteries on the island, and, accordingly, started on their dangerous passage, the waves reaching to the gunwales of the boats. They contrived to land, however, with considerable difficulty, at the upper fort, and, under cover of the darkness, spiked six mounted guns, the garrison only

remaining to fire a single volley before retiring in disorder. The guns disabled were a 10in. Columbiad, a 64-pounder, and four 32-pounders.

**MEXICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS.**

THERE is no doubt by this time that the French troops in Mexico have a somewhat arduous summer campaign before them, since war



MEXICAN MILITIA.



is already declared. It will be remembered that at the preliminary meeting of the Allies at Orizaba, on April 9, General Prim declared that the London convention did not authorise the attitude taken by the French.

The French representatives replied that they were resolved not to continue treating with the Juarez Government. General Prim declared this to be a breach of the treaty, and equivalent to a declaration of war by France on Mexico, and this has since resulted in the withdrawal of his forces.

The Mexican Government was informed of the result of the meeting of the Allies, the French at the same time stating that since the agreement at Soledad new vexations had been practised upon Frenchmen, and violent measures had been adopted to smother the wishes of the country and true public opinion.

General Doblado answered that the Government of Juarez was willing to treat with the Spanish and English for a settlement of their claims, but that the French would be resisted to the last extremity.

On April 16 war was declared by the French representatives between France and the Juarez Government, and all Mexicans were urged to rally round the French flag, and give their country a stable Government.

General Prim, in a letter dated April 14, distinctly says:—"The truth, after all, is, that the Commissioners of the Emperor have departed entirely from the Convention of London, with the determination of acting on their own account only. The pretext was the protection which they insisted on extending to the Mexican emigrants, Almonte and the rest, who arrived at Vera Cruz avowing that they came with the fixed plan of destroying the Republic in order to create a monarchy in favour of the Archduke Maximilian. Since then, in the conference of the 10th, five days before the negotiation with the Mexican Government, M. de Saligny declared that he would no longer treat with the Government of Juarez." Under these circumstances it is probable that operations will be commenced by a sort of guerrilla warfare on the part of Juarez, whose irregular troops are represented in our Engraving. He is evidently in earnest, however, for advices state that he had announced his resolution of resisting the French, and was making warlike preparations. Added to this, civil war is reported to have broken out in Mexico, the Monarchists, it is said, having obtained some advantages.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 187.

### THE BATTLE OF THE CHURCHES.

We are making very little progress in getting supplies. We began at a galloping pace, passed all the Army and Navy and some of the Civil Service votes before Easter with scarcely any discussion, and sanguine people said, "We shall get all the money in May, and be up in June." But in Book 4, containing the educational votes, we stuck fast for a long time; and, indeed, up to this hour have not got further than the third item out of seventeen; and there are yet three more books to come. We wriggled out of the English education vote after a night's discussion, and passed the estimate for "Science and Art" with less talk than might have been expected; but when we got to Irish education we again stuck fast, as we always do upon this much-vexed question. The Irish school system was inaugurated thirty years ago by Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, to his everlasting honour. It was formed upon the catholic principle that the schools should be open to all, and that nothing should be taught in them to revolt the opinions of Protestants or Catholics, Churchmen or Dissenters. The Bible was not to be a schoolbook; and, in short, religious teaching was not to be allowed in the regular school hours; but out of school hours the pastors and masters of all creeds might make arrangements to supplement the secular with religious instruction. This plan has been carried out, and has been greatly but not entirely successful. The number of children educated in these schools is considerably over half a million, about six-sevenths of whom are Catholics. To this extent has success been achieved; but it satisfies neither of the great religious parties entirely. The Roman Catholics want to get endowments for exclusively Catholic schools, the Established Church for exclusively Protestant; and every year when the Irish educational grant comes before the House the Government is assailed on both flanks. The Roman Catholic members demand "justice for the Roman Catholics;" the Irish Protestants denounce the national schools as "godless," and imperiously require that from these national institutions "religious education" should not be excluded. Meanwhile the Government is deaf to both factions, and, supported by a large majority in the House composed of all parties, will allow of no innovation. The sum granted this year for Irish education is £290,904.

### THE O'CONOR DON OPENS FIRE.

The fire against the educational system was opened by the Roman Catholics on Thursday night week. The attack was led by the youthful Mr. Charles Owen O'Connor, commonly, and no doubt rightly, called "The O'Connor Don." This young gentleman is only twenty-four years old, and he looks as young as he is. But, though the O'Connor Don is and looks so young, he is remarkably staid, grave, and thoughtful—pre-eminently so for an Irishman; indeed, a stranger hearing him speak would scarcely imagine that he is of Irish extraction—he is so grave in his manner, so deliberate and calm in his utterances, and there is such an entire absence of all that fiery impulsiveness and voluble eloquence which we have come to consider as the special characteristics of men of true Hibernian blood. And he is thoughtful as well as grave, and can arrange and carry out his arguments to their conclusions with an order and precision which are very remarkable in so young a man. When The O'Connor Don first addressed the House last Session we were all taken by surprise to hear him speak so calmly, deliberately, and well; and when he sat down a burst of cheering broke forth. The Irish members were greatly delighted; and several gentlemen, and amongst them Disraeli (the Speaker having left the House for a time to get his tea), walked across the floor to shake hands with this youthful aspirant for Parliamentary honours and congratulate him on his success. Since then The O'Connor Don has several times addressed the House, but he has never improved upon that first attempt—rather retrograded, we should say—for he has got to be more diffusive, which is a fault he could carefully avoid or he will certainly lose his laurels. It would be well if this promising young member would inquire into and ponder the causes of success and failure in the House. He would find that the diffusive speaker is seldom a success, whilst, on the other hand, the man who, *ceteris paribus*, speaks compactly, never using more words than are necessary, is always listened to. Witness the late Sir James Graham, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and many others whom we could name. Gladstone may be thought to be an exception to the rule, and so he is, for he is eminently diffusive; but, then, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has such an opulence of language, such a rich store of knowledge, such a varied field of illustration, that, though diffusive, he is never wearisome. It is, however, worthy of remark that even he is most effective when circumstances demand that he should somewhat restrain his eloquence. The finest speech which Gladstone ever delivered was that on the Budget in 1860. He was ill then—his physician sat under the gallery as a warning mentor to check his tendency to extreme dilation; and he was obliged to speak with less diffusiveness than usual. And we further note that he always speaks most succinctly and most forcibly when he is most excited. Witness his noble answer a month ago to Sir George Bowyer. Let The O'Connor Don ponder these hints, and learn wisdom at the commencement of his career.

### PAUL CULLEN LOOKS ON.

The attack upon the Irish educational system was kept up with more or less spirit until after midnight; and it is not too much to say that every Irish member who has a tongue in his head, and can wag it, and could get the chance to speak, was on his legs some time during the debate; indeed, so eager to speak were the Irish Catholics that at last the vote had to be postponed to the next night. The special cause of this talkativeness was not far to seek. It was to be found under the gallery; for there sat accompanied by two other Irish Catholic Bishops, the noble Paul Cullen, the titular Archbishop of

Dublin and Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland. Paul Cullen though he lived in Rome for more than thirty years, is a genuine Hibernian. When Dr. Crolly, the Archbishop of Armagh, died, in 1849, there was some difference of opinion amongst the Irish suffragans as to the appointment of a successor, and Pío Nono stepped forward and appointed his staunch Ultramontanist friend Paul Cullen to the vacant see; and he subsequently became Archbishop of Dublin. This venerable prelate is a notable man in several ways. He is the head of the Ultramontanist party in Ireland; he is a persevering and eloquent denouncer of the Irish system of education; and, lastly, he has published a book upon the Newtonian system of astronomy, in which he has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all faithful Catholics—or hopes he has done so—that the world is immovable, and that the heavenly bodies are no larger than they seem. Truly a surprising man; and it is not wonderful that in such an august presence every faithful Catholic should desire to display his oratorical powers. The venerable Primate and his brother prelates were en route for Rome to assist in the canonization there of certain martyred Japanese missionaries to whom the honour of sainthood had been awarded. Whilst he is there it would be but rendering honour to whom honour is due if some mark of distinction were conferred upon him for his untiring zeal, but, above all, for his wonderful astronomical discoveries. It is not often that a man turns up able to confute Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton; and when he does appear he surely ought to be honoured.

### WHITESIDE'S CHARGE.

On Friday night the debate was resumed. We could not, however, get to work again until ten o'clock. But as there was no Irish prelate under the gallery except Lord Plunket, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, who flitted unasily in and out, but whom nobody seemed to care about, after some smart fighting we succeeded in carrying the vote at about half-past one. The principal opponents on this occasion were Whiteside and Bernal Osborne. Whiteside was the leader of the forlorn hope of the Protestant dissenting clergy. Bernal Osborne placed himself at the head of the advocates of "a limited education." Whiteside spoke for an hour, and, as usual, he was eloquent, fierce, and apparently overwhelming; indeed, such a clatter did he make and such a dust did he kick up that an inexperienced stranger looking down from the gallery would have imagined that nothing could stand against so furious a charge. The extreme Protestant section cheered with all their might, the Government supporters looked aghast, and for the time the honourable and learned gentleman had it all his own way.

### CARDWELL TO THE RESCUE.

But it was only for a time, for, when Whiteside sat down, Cardwell, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but whilst Secretary for Ireland, rose. According to strict etiquette Sir Robert Peel was the man to grapple with Whiteside; but he is new to the place, raw and inexperienced, and he therefore wisely left the task to his abler colleague. Generally, Mr. Cardwell is cold, formal, and wearisome; but he was inspired that night. We could see it whilst Whiteside was speaking. His cold face lighted up, he twitched his bluebooks and papers nervously, seemed longing to spring on his game like a hound in the slip, and, when occasion offered, jumped to his feet with an alacrity and a spring very unusual to him. Nor did the fire of excitement leave him while he was speaking, but, on the contrary, he became quite impassioned, and spoke with energy and power, delivering his shots, as we may say, with a force and precision which he never in our recollection showed before. In short, Cardwell's speech was a settler. It was an Armstrong to a firework; and when he sat down every one felt that the victory was complete. Lord Naas, who, though a Conservative, is staunch for the mixed system, sent a faint shot after his "honourable and learned friend;" but there was no occasion for it, as Cardwell had done the business.

### OSBORNE PRAISES IGNORANCE.

Bernal Osborne took no part in the row between Protestants and Catholics—probably saying in his heart, "A plague on both your factions!" It was ignorance that he patronised, or less education, which is about the same thing. Pope, in his oft-quoted lines, says,

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not.

Mr. Osborne holds to the contrary opinion. He advocates a little knowledge, and thinks that too much is dangerous. This was his general position; but he was specially irate at seeing in the votes a provision for instructing the teachers in Queen's College in natural philosophy and political economy. These provisions greatly excited his wrath. "We are running riot," he said; "we have already professors of political economy, and natural philosophy, and music, and I suppose we shall have next year a dancing-master." The Conservatives laughed, consumedly, at this sally, and cheered it with ecstasy; but was it not a strange thing to hear such sentiments as these from a Liberal, and to see an advocate of such "a creed outworn" on that side of the House? Mr. Osborne surely does not know what natural philosophy is. We imagine it must be so. He is ignorant, and therefore advocates ignorance. Natural philosophy, Mr. Osborne, treats of Nature's laws, Mr. Osborne, if you reflect upon it—those laws which meet us at every step of the journey of life, obedience to which brings health, happiness, and success; disobedience to which, severe penalties, in shape of misery, hopeless misfortune, and death. Is it not, then, an absolute necessity that we should know something of these laws, and that we should teach them in our schools?

### PALMERSTON BRINGS HIM TO BOOK.

It has come to be considered in the House that Lord Palmerston loves a tussle with Osborne. If the noble Lord be asleep he is sure to be roused by the first sound of Bernal's loud, blustering tones, and as soon as he is down the noble Lord regularly now jumps from his seat. This is not, we fancy, because Palmerston thinks Osborne entirely a worthy antagonist, but the loud and defiant tone of his old colleague rouses his blood; and, besides, there is generally some fun to be got out of Osborne's speeches, a thing which Palmerston dearly loves. Lord Palmerston's speech as an answer to the absurd nonsense which Bernal favoured us with was perfect and complete. But space fails, and it must suffice to say that the difference between the two was this—Bernal Osborne's theory, his Liberalism notwithstanding, was this:—"The people must be kept down—resolutely kept down. They may rise to a certain fixed level, but not over it." Palmerston denounced this philosophy. "It was the creed of thirty years ago, but utterly exploded now. He would give the people every chance to rise." Bravo, thou old man eloquent! May you live for ever! And when you die, as an Irishman would say, may Bernal Osborne not be your successor. And now, some of our readers will say, "Why, this is all about Ireland!" Well, gentle reader, the fact is there was nothing else to write about.

THE MIDDLE LEVEL DELUGE.—The actual works in progress for stopping the flow of water are as follows:—First in importance is the cofferdam. A number of piles about 55 ft. in length are being driven about 7 ft. apart, the piles being driven doubly, and a space left between them. When the whole of this kind of framework is complete, and the neap tide comes, it is proposed to drop perpendicularly sheets of wood encased in iron; the iron-plates are about an inch in thickness, and the wooden sheets about five or six inches, so that it is expected they will be able to repel the force of the current. It is hoped to be able to raise this obstruction about three feet at each tide—that is, after they get the framework complete, which will not be for at least another week. There are ten engines, but at no time are more than four of them at work at once; and there being but one gang of men, who of course have to take their rest and meals, little more than twelve hours a day is made. The abandonment of Mr. Muller's dam has led to a slip of a great portion of the bank twenty or thirty yards in length, and about twelve or fourteen yards in width, and about fifty men are employed in filling up this hole with clunel, which has been obtained from the Humber, and brought to the spot in small vessels of a light draft, which can get under the bridge, and come up to the north of the cut. Respecting the hole which was scoured in the east banks there is much diversity of opinion amongst the engineers. Local engineers have taken soundings, and state that there is no improvement, whilst the engineer in charge of the works announces that he has every reason to believe that it was being filled up as quickly as possible. Meantime the wide waters swell and surge by the motion of the tide and the wind, and all is desolation over the vast extent of the deluge.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 23.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Lord REDESDALE presented petitions from landowners, road trustees, and others, praying for general legislation with regard to electric telegraphs, their object being to bring under consideration the powers asked and obtained by electric telegraph companies, which enabled them to use and occupy land in a manner which was thought to be undue and unnecessary.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY said that large powers had been given to electric telegraph companies, and these powers had been increased by means of private bills, and it was desirable that there should be a general measure on the subject.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; the Copyright of Works of Art Bill was postponed; the report on the Chancery Regulation Bill was received.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### CHURCH RATES.

Mr. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT gave notice for after Whitsuntide of a motion embodying a settlement of the question of church rates.

#### THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Stansfeld's motion on public expenditure to the effect that the recent naval and military expenditure is not greater than the security of the country requires.

#### DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. MAGUIRE called attention to the existence of serious and increasing distress in the western and south-western districts of the county of Cork, and asked the Secretary for Ireland if his attention had been directed to the condition of these localities, and if so, whether he had taken any steps himself or advised any steps to be taken, with a view to their immediate or prospective relief.

Sir R. PEEL said that he had never denied the existence of partial distress in Ireland. As regarded the districts now in question, a poor-law inspector had been sent to inquire into the facts of the case, and he had reported that although privation and distress did exist, yet not beyond that which was, on the whole, peculiar to the district, and not beyond the action of the poor law, to which resort was being had with particular reference to the present state of things.

#### THE MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Sir R. CLIFTON brought forward the subject of the increased expenditure for national defences in time of peace. He contended that the military preparations of France had been exaggerated. He moved for any papers which are in existence and sent over by the naval and military attaches of our Embassy respecting the armaments of France.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was not aware of any panic anywhere but on the titlepage of a pamphlet, although there had arisen and was in existence a calm and wise resolve that this country should be in a proper state of defence. He had no objection to produce, as far as it could be obtained, statements of the amount of the armaments of France, but he must decline to produce confidential reports made to the Government by their diplomatic agents.

The motion was withdrawn.

#### THE LATE LONGFORD ELECTION.

Colonel GREVILLE moved for copies of certain reports on the subject of the Longford election, or circumstances connected therewith, made previous to the 7th of March last, prefacing his motion by a statement of the occurrences at the election, in which he incriminated the Irish Government, complaining that a stigma had been thrown upon the electors of Longford at the late election (which, he maintained, had been conducted in the most orderly manner), and he called upon the responsible Minister of the Government in that House who had made the charge to substantiate or retract it.

Sir R. PEEL said he had stated that electors had been prevented by intimidation from voting for Colonel White, in one case by a party headed by a priest. What he had stated was from information communicated to him, and he honestly believed and still believed it to be true. It was never usual to give confidential papers from subordinates of the Government, and he hoped the motion would be withdrawn, otherwise he must oppose it.

After a somewhat protracted debate the motion, on a division, was negatived by 114 to 32.

#### EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBOURNESS.

Sir F. SMITH asked whether any experiments had been tried to ascertain the effect of the most powerful smooth-bore and rifled guns on the section of the Warrior or any other target at ranges about equal to half the interval between the proposed Spithead forts; and, if not, whether orders would be given to have such experiments made; and, in either case, whether the results would be communicated to the House.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had that day laid the report of the Defence Commission on this subject on the table. There had not been any experiment at a thousand yards, but it might be desirable to make some experiments at that range.

#### SUPPLY—EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, commencing with the vote for public education in Ireland. The discussion of this vote, which was ultimately agreed to, occupied the greater part of the Sitting in Committee.

MONDAY, MAY 26.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM having expressed his gratification at the treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, recently concluded between the United States and this country, drew the attention of Lord Russell to the fact that Porto Rico would afford slave-ships a landing-place for their cargoes, as the right of search could not be enforced there, as it was more than thirty miles from the coast of Cuba.

Lord RUSSELL said he could not reply at once what might be done in regard to Porto Rico, but he was convinced that the American Government were animated by the sincerest desire to put down the slave trade, and would willingly listen to any suggestion on the subject.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, on the suggestion of Lord Grey, was read a second time, pro forma, it being arranged that the discussion on its merits should be postponed until Friday, when it should stand as the first order of the day.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion of the LORD ADVOCATE the order for the second reading of this bill was discharged, the right hon. gentleman having intimated his intention to abandon the measure.

#### HIGHWAYS BILL.

A preliminary discussion on the merits of this bill took place on the motion to go into Committee, after which the House was occupied for several hours in considering the various clauses in Committee.

#### MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The House then resumed in Committee the discussion of the remaining clauses of the Merchant Shipping Acts, &c., Amendment Bill. A debate of much length arose upon an amendment proposed by Mr. M. GIBSON in the 52nd clause, defining the limit of liability for damages occasioned by one ship to another, as follows:—"In respect of loss of life or personal injury, to £15 per ton, and in respect of loss or damage to goods, to £8 per ton, such tonnage to be the registered tonnage in the case of sailing-ships, and in the case of steam-ships the gross tonnage, without deduction on account of engine-room."

It was proposed by Sir H. CAIRNS to omit the words providing that the tonnage in the case of steam-ships shall be the gross tonnage; but the words were retained upon a division, the numbers being 103 to 90.

The other clauses, with certain additional clauses, were agreed to.

#### NEW BILLS.

Sir H. STRACEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for rendering more effective the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales.

Mr. M. GIBSON had leave to bring in a bill for transferring from the Admiralty to the Board of Trade certain powers and duties relative to harbours and navigation, under local and other Acts, and for other purposes.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord EUBURY moved the second reading of the Acts of Uniformity Amendment Bill, the object of which is to revise and shorten the liturgical services of the Church of England, and he also referred to another bill which he had introduced, the intention of which is to relax the severity of the terms of subscriptions imposed by the Act of 1662.

The Bishop of LONDON, while thinking the present bill an improvement on the noble Lord's previous vague attempts, yet felt it was so important a matter to disturb an Act which had existed for 200 years that he earnestly entreated the noble Lord not to divide the House.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S also urged that it was not desirable to press the measure at the present moment.

Lord LYTTELTON, while opposing the bill, did not mean to say that some alteration might not be made in the terms of subscription which had been allowed to.

The Earl of SHAFESBURY pointed out the danger of liturgical revision



at the present moment, and recommended that the bill should be withdrawn, in the hope that the clergy themselves might be induced to concur in some safe amendment for giving relief to tender consciences.

Earl RUSSELL thought that Lord Elphinstone had rendered public service by calling attention to this matter, one of growing and pressing importance. There was no doubt that there were many persons in the Church who suffered and were grieved by their inability to make the declaration which it was now sought to repeal. Those who desired the separation of the Church and State were the minority; but there were internal dangers to the Church which ought to be removed in time. He agreed that it was not desirable that the House should now come to a decision on this question.

The Bishop of OXFORD opposed the bill, which went to a minute, in significant, and therefore mischievous relaxation of one particular subscription, while the arguments in its favour went against all subscriptions. He deprecated any attempt in a time of audacious individual religious belief to withdraw all declarations and subscriptions from the teachers of the people.

After some observations from the Bishop of SALISBURY, the bill was withdrawn.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE PATENT LAWS.

Sir H. CAIRNS moved an address for a Commission to inquire into the working of the law relating to letters patent for inventions. The hon. and learned gentleman observed that at the present moment there were upwards of 14,000 patents in existence representing a very considerable amount of property, and that in consequence of the stimulus given to invention by the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 a loud demand had sprung up throughout the country for the reconsideration of the law which had been in operation since 1852. The evils of which complaint was made were reducible to three heads. In the first place, it was urged that the facilities for taking out patents had led to the multiplication of worthless and trivial patents, which was felt to be a serious injury to the great body of manufacturers. The next objection was that, even after all the reduction of expense, the cost of a patent was still too high, and the evidence of this was that every year there was a large surplus arising from the fees paid for patents in excess of the cost of maintaining the Patent-office. It was alleged that the mode by which patent cases were tried was expensive and unsatisfactory. He believed that if a Royal commission could recommend to Parliament some legislative measure to meet these points it would confer a great boon not only on manufacturers and inventors, but upon the public.

Lord STANLEY seconded the motion, and, briefly touching on the difficulties which lay in the way of an adequate administration of patent rights, concurred in the necessity of an inquiry into the subject.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that, though the Act of 1852 had made a great improvement in the patent law, yet in the ten years which had passed much had occurred which made out a case for inquiry with a view to further improvement.

After a few words from Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Gower, Mr. Vincent Scully, and Mr. Crossley, the motion was agreed to.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. DILLWYN then submitted a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, it was desirable that in all cases in which Her Majesty's Government proposed to construct works, or to erect fortifications or public buildings distinct and separate from those already existing or sanctioned by Parliament, the estimates for such new works or erections should be submitted for the consideration of the House in a separate form, and at a separate time, from the annual estimates for current expenditure.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that if the views of the hon. gentleman were carried out, an additional class of estimates would be required, and that many puzzling questions would arise as to what were "new works or erections."

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Colonel SYKES moved that in any system of education by Government aid provision should be made for teaching in industrial schools; and that, with a view to encourage evening study by adult operatives, provision be made for supplying a teacher in such mechanics' institutes as may apply for one.

Mr. LOWE, while agreeing with some of the statements of the hon. gentleman, said that the subject had undergone investigation by a Commission and a Committee of the House, both of which had reported against such a system as that involved in the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

#### THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of parliamentary electors to be taken by way of ballot. He said that the arguments he had hitherto used had never been answered, and he should leave the question in the Speaker's hands.

On a division the motion was carried by 83 to 50.

Mr. A. SMITH moved for leave to bring in a bill to allow the votes of municipal electors to be taken by way of ballot in all places where the Town Council shall so think fit.

Lord PALMERSTON said after the agreeable surprise which had been just enacted, and as Mr. Berkeley had given an example of silent voting, he should not oppose the introduction of this bill.

A division was, however, taken, when the motion was carried by 52 to 48.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

Leave was given to Mr. Hennessy to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to religious instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners in England and Wales.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then went into Committee on the Education of Pauper Children Bill, the various clauses of which were agreed to with certain verbal amendments.

The Salmon Fisheries Bill also passed through Committee.

#### WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. McMAHON, in moving the second reading of the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, explained the principle, the objects, and provisions of the bill, and entered into many details connected with the Irish fisheries, and with the inquiries and course of legislation upon the subject.

Lord FERMOY objected to the bill that it dealt with the sea as well as the river fisheries, each of which should be the subject of a separate bill. He urged further objections to its principles and provisions, and moved to defer the second reading for six months.

After some remarks by Colonel Vandeleur and Sir E. Grogan, Sir R. PEEL observed that this was a subject of immense importance. The bill was a very voluminous one; but there were not only individual interests but public and mixed interests to be dealt with. He had received communications urging the Government to press this subject upon the attention of the House and to advocate this bill. The Government were so much enmeshed with business that it was impossible for them to take up the question this Session, and he suggested that, instead of summarily rejecting the bill, it should be read a second time and referred to a Select Committee, so that the subject might be legislated upon next year.

A long discussion ensued, which terminated in the amendment being withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Juries (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Elections for Counties (Ireland) Bill and the Elections (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Crown Private Estates Bill was read a third time and passed.

A motion by Mr. Scully to increase by three hon. members the Select Committee on the Judgments Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was negatived by 61 to 39. Mr. Scully then withdrew his name from the Select Committee.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 29.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE IRON-CASED SHIPS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Linsay, said that the Government would have no objection to lay upon the table a list of our iron-clad ships, built and building, the dates at which they were launched, and at which it was proposed to launch them. In regard to the ships in the French service, there would be no difficulty in laying before the House, from French official documents, the number and names of the iron-cased ships built and being built, and the places at which they were launched or expected to be launched. With respect to the particular progress and tonnage of each of those vessels in France her Majesty's Government had no means of furnishing such details. He was not aware of any specific document on the subject of the French navy having been given to Captain Gower, Naval Aide-de-Camp to the British Embassy at Paris.

##### SUPPLY OF IRON FOR THE NAVY.

Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Lord R. Grosvenor, said that the Admiralty had it in contemplation to issue fresh contracts for the supply of iron for the Navy, and to take the opinion of the most eminent judges on the subject as to the best means of obtaining the best quality of iron. All kinds of iron submitted as specimens would be subjected to one uniform test, which he hoped in no case would be departed from.

##### WHITSUNDAE HOLIDAYS.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Walpole, said it was the intention of the Government to move the adjournment of the House from Thursday, the 5th, to Thursday, the 12th of June.

The House then went into Committee upon the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, which occupied their attention for the greater portion of the evening.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The Kidderminster election has terminated in a victory for the Government candidate, Colonel White, Rejected of Longford, he is accepted by Kidderminster, whose electors turned out in unusual numbers and returned him by a majority of ten votes over the Conservative, Mr. Talbot. At the last election Mr. Bristow polled 216 votes, and his opponent, Mr. Huddleston, 209. On Tuesday Colonel White polled 229, and Mr. Talbot 219. From half-past two to four o'clock the candidates appear to have only polled three votes each.

SHREWSBURY.—There are three candidates in the field for this borough—Mr. Robertson, on the Liberal side; Mr. Oakley, on the Conservative; and Mr. Henry Atkin, the keeper of a public-house in the town, who, in his address, states that his principles are free and independent, but beyond that he affords no other clue to his political opinions. Mr. Oakley and Mr. Robertson are busily engaged in their canvass. The nomination is fixed for Saturday next, the polling for Monday.

THE HOP PLANTATIONS.—Seldom have the hop plantations throughout Kent, generally, exhibited a more promising appearance than is the case this season, everything indicating an unusually large crop. Aided by the remarkably fine weather of the past few weeks the plants are everywhere growing vigorously, the bine coming forward strongly and rapidly. As yet very little vermin is to be seen, and in most of the high, rich lands the plants are all that can be desired. In a few plantations the two or three cold nights recently experienced have slightly affected the young shoots, but these are now regaining their former appearance. Most of the large factors still hold considerable stocks, and the exports are heavy, upwards of forty tons having been re-landed during the week ending Saturday last, while the imports during the same period were nil.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Under the management of Mr. Pepper novelties are an every-day occurrence at this interesting and instructive institution. A new panorama of Japan is about to form a portion of the entertainment at the Polytechnic, and will unquestionably, on its own merits, prove one of the most attractive features of the establishment. From photographs taken by Mr. Wilson this panorama has been secretly painted, on 9000ft. of canvas, by native artists. The scenery, it is understood, was all the more necessary as, had any discovery been made of Mr. Wilson's panoramic progress by the Japanese authorities, those who aided him with their artistic skill would, beyond all question, have incurred the penalty of death. The most remarkable of the temples, streets, bridges, scenery, and rivers of the Japanese empire are depicted with scrupulous fidelity, and the eye is feasted with charming sketches of the costumes, callings, amusements, and pursuits of the Japanese people. The bridge and town of Jedo, the residence of the British Legation, Lord Elgin's mansion in 1860 where he concluded the treaty with the Japanese Government; and the house of the Legation of the American Minister, are among the best-painted morceaux of this unique and curious panorama.

BRIGANDAGE IN NAPLES.—A letter from Naples of the 11th inst. says:—"I have now been in this city for more than a fortnight, and I hear no more mention made of brigandage than if it had never existed. I have in vain looked over journals of all colours, and I find nothing which bears any resemblance to that sad parody of La Vendée, which has been converted into a civil war. The press, it must be observed, is perfectly free, saying just what it pleases, and brigand histories are amusing to relate. There may probably remain in the mountains some scattered remnants of bands, but the country has evidently been pacified as if by enchantment. I think the King may before he leaves proclaim a general and almost unexceptional amnesty. The existence of the Bourbonian party does not manifest itself here, except by the attitude of some families more or less aristocratic. This very much resembles the innocent sulks of the nobility of some towns in the south and west of France after the Revolution of July, but there is no occasion for any person to trouble himself about those childish whims. The great mass of the people comprehend more clearly every day that the new Government is better than the old one—a fact which is, moreover, so evident that no one can dispute it. When the railways which the old régime would never allow to be made, and which the new one has not yet been able to construct, shall be seen at work, every one will be completely converted."

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

##### PAPER, BOOKS, AND BOOKBINDING.

Class 28 includes paper, bookbinding, &c.; and here are shown many efforts to obtain that important material without the aid of cotton or linen rags from such substances as straw and other vegetable fibres, while the capabilities of the material are shown in water-pipes made of paper, fancy boxes, and stationery. The publishers of London show together in a collective case, where may be seen some of the most luxurious volumes produced by the leading houses. The specimens of bookbinding, both in hand-tooling and blocking (for which England is unrivalled), are very fine, particularly publishers' bookbinding, which has had the advantage of the best art.

##### EDUCATIONAL.

The educational section (class 29) is located in the room over the picture-gallery in the central tower, facing Cromwell-road. The collection contains some noteworthy objects. One recess on the north side of the room is devoted to the exhibition of a collection of the most recent text-books and manuals employed in teaching. Another contains—besides many miscellaneous articles of school furniture—an interesting collection of models illustrative of the system pursued in reformatory schools, and a beautiful model of one of the school-houses on the Philanthropic Society's farm at Redhill. In the adjacent bay, which is wholly occupied by materials and models employed in teaching drawing, the Department of Science and Art exhibits a complete series of the copies employed in the instruction of pupils in the Government schools of design. A small court in the north-east corner of the educational department is entirely devoted to the illustration of methods employed in teaching the blind. The walls of the apartment are covered with maps and diagrams, of which the most conspicuous is a gigantic map of the British Isles.

##### FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.

In Class 30—furniture and decorations—the well-known names of all the leading manufacturers guarantee a first-rate exhibition. About 2500 square feet are set apart for contributors in the mediæval style, and are filled with a series of remarkable works, illustrating the great advance made in this particular branch of art since the formation of the mediæval court in the first exhibition of 1851. The arrangements of this court have been ably carried out by Mr. Burges and Mr. Slater. Two well designed groups of furniture—one in mediæval style, the other of the modern school—are placed at the east entrance of the main avenue on the north side of the nave.

##### DECORATIVE METAL-WORK.

In class 31 the display has much of an art character. The prominent features are the screen for Hereford Cathedral; a new peal of bells, which are so made that they may be chimed by a child ignorant of music; and a large class trophy, to which four firms have contributed elaborate specimens of ornamental metal-work; and two others equally elaborate specimens of mediæval metal-work. Some beautiful ironwork gates are exhibited in the nave. The Birmingham contribution to this collection contains a very complete representation of the various articles in metal for which the town and district have so long been celebrated. The court more particularly appropriated to the display of articles in class 31—the general hardware court—contains the productions of more than 100 exhibitors. It is located on the south side of the nave. The collection in the Sheffield and Rotherham court comprises stove-grates, fenders, fireirons, hot-air stoves, kitchen-ranges, ornamental ironwork, consisting of hat-stands, balusters; and a portion is occupied by Britannia metal goods, brass goods, consisting of high-pressure taps, cocks, hydrants, &c.

##### HARDWARE, TOOLS, AND CUTLERY.

Class 32 is next to that of hardware, and in this are exhibited, in cases round the walls, edge tools, joiners' tools, files, steel table-knives, scissors, sheep-shears; and above, in vertical cases, saws, scythes, sickles, and the general class of Sheffield manufactures. Two other blocks are occupied by goods of a new class of manufacture, consisting of heavy castings of steel, crank axles for locomotives, driving-wheels, axles, tyres, points for crossings, bells, railway-carriage springs, buffers, &c., which it is anticipated will prove of a superior quality to those shown by German manufacturers. These articles are now being made in large quantities, and have since the last exhibition become one of the most extensive branches of the Sheffield trade. The goods displayed by Walsall exhibitors represent all the important branches of trade for which that town is justly celebrated. There is nearly every description of saddlery, harness, and bridle work; also saddlers' ironmongery, comprising all kinds of bits, stirrups, silver plated and brass harness, carriage

furniture, &c. The collection sent by Wolverhampton comprises a variety of locks, amongst them a new patent keyless lock, based upon the permutation principle, which has been manufactured for this department of the exhibition, having 240 140,125 combinations, to open all of which would take a man, supposing he could live so long—130 years.

##### JEWELLERY.

In class 33, on the south side of the nave, the goldsmiths' court is filled with a noble display of works in the precious metals. Three richly-grouped trophies in the main avenue attest the artistic excellence of the designs executed by the prominent exhibitors, and for the first time also the working jewellers of Birmingham come forward in a body to challenge comparison with the London, Scotch, and Irish jewellers.

##### GLASS.

Every description of glass is well represented in class 34. This court is next to that of pottery; and in the stained-glass gallery, and the great northern windows of the east and west transepts, the old and the younger rising firms bear witness to the great progress made during the last ten years in elaborate stained-glass compositions, secular as well as ecclesiastical. Two handsome trophies of glass are placed in the nave.

##### PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

In class 35—porcelain and pottery—which adjoins the court of the precious metals, the leading firms are bent on surpassing all former efforts; some with majolica and Palissy ware, encaustic tiles, and a frieze by Luca della Robbia; others with parian and china, from designs by Durham, Marochetti, Monti, Foley, Gibson, and Marshall. One of the fountains is a triumph of ceramic art, and the china trophy in the main avenue is a worthy pendant to one by another exhibitor. One firm contributes the main feature of the court itself, which contains evidence also of the energy and advancing taste of the principal firms of the Staffordshire potteries.

##### ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND MODELS.

Class 37, consisting of architectural designs and models of large works remarkable for architectural merit, such as church doors, altars, pulpits, will, perhaps, more than any other classes in the exhibition, sustain the well-deserved reputation of our countrymen in the art of architecture. If this art is not so attractive to the public generally as the more easily appreciated arts of painting, sculpture, and decoration, it will be acknowledged by all connoisseurs, foreign and English, to be that in which we exhibit works of pre-eminent excellence. This class is located in the east gallery and east transept on the ground floor.

##### ART MANUFACTURES.

The art designs for manufactures, which form class 38, comprise a fine collection of drawings and models in all departments of art industry capable of reproduction. Designs for glass and ceramic wares, precious and other metals, furniture and carving, plastic decorations, and other objects in relief; also designs for textile fabrics, paperhangings, mural decorations, tiles, mosaics, inlays; stained, painted, and decorated glass, &c., are freely exhibited, and also a number of original illuminations.

##### NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

The Norwegian department is somewhat miscellaneous in its contents. There is a sledge by Heffermehl, of Drammen, not quite so light and elegant in its model as those of American construction, but with a bearskin apron, which is in itself a splendid specimen. The specimens of rope, by H. Balchen, of Bergen, are good in finish, and apparently excellent in quality of fibre; and the huge anchor (shown in our Engraving), weighing 7793lb., kept at the Royal dockyard at Horten, for the steam-frigate Kong Sverre, is a fine example of forging. A baptistery in sandstone, by V. Hanno, of Christiania, is good both in design and in execution; and the model of a Norwegian boat will be viewed with curiosity. It is very broad in beam, and shaped alike at stem and stern; its square sail is extremely ugly, and is rendered more so by a perpendicular broad stripe. Besides the articles we have mentioned, there is in the Norwegian Court other articles well worthy of inspection, both from their uniqueness and as illustrating the state of the arts and of social life in the north of Europe.

In the Swedish display there is a fine porphyry vase, by E. G. Arborelius, of Elfdal, and a group in bronzed zinc, "The Grapplers," by J. P. Molin, of Stockholm. The good pose of the figures deserves praise, and the faces are admirably treated. On the pedestal are four bas-reliefs telling the tale of which the group above represents a prominent incident, portraying, respectively, "The awakening of jealousy," "The desire for vengeance," "The commencement of the battle," and "A woman mourning at the tomb." These are somewhat unequal in merit, but they are for the most part spiritedly conceived and well carried out, and the entire work must be regarded as highly creditable to Swedish art. Iron, of course—in the rough, in various stages of manufacture, and in finished articles—forms a prominent feature among the products of Sweden, all of which are well worthy of attention.

In the foreign section of the nave the visitor will find on his left, as he faces the eastern dome, a very fine display of porcelain by Bing and Gröndahl, of Copenhagen, among which the most prominent object is an elaborate and beautiful dessert service. Each piece has a central medallion of a classical subject in shaded white enamel on a deep red ground; outside this is an elegant radiated pattern in gold, upon a delicate buff, encircled by a blue band, and the edges are enriched with a light and brilliantly-tinted scrolling of leaves and flowers. There are coffee-cups to match this service, of eggshell lightness, and in all the shapes are excellent; the porcelain is of fine quality, and the execution of the paintings is so good that it will bear the most minute inspection. Another very commendable work is a dinner service in white, buff, and gold, encircled with a Greek T border in red, uncommon in character, and very chaste in effect. There are two coffee *à-la-tête* services of very discrepant merit. One is bad in shape and unpleasantly gaudy in colouring; but the other, which is at the southern end of the stand, will be greatly admired. It is resplendent with dead gold, and enriched with a light and tasteful decoration, in which blue predominates, the grace and brilliancy of which will recall the best specimens of illumination in the margins of mediæval missals. The shapes of the jugs which are shown are generally bad, and those of the cups, when novel, are for the most part faulty; but we must except two coffee-cups—one cream colour, cerise, and gold; the other white and gold with a narrow red line introduced—the model of which is at once peculiar and good. Next to this is the display of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at Copenhagen, the most prominent objects in which are three vases at the northern end. The largest is ugly in form and overdone with gilding, and the execution of the painting is but mediocre. The next in size is of a much better model, and enriched with some exquisite flower-painting; and a smaller one still, in cream colour and gold, with charming flower groups, is, in most respects, excellent, though the peculiar treatment of the handles is open to considerable exception. The dessert service shown here is in very bad taste—huge sprays of flowers are thrown obtrusively on a white ground, and the execution is not remarkable. There are breakfast-cups in blue and gold, and *rose du Barri* and gold, the shapes of which are novel and not without merit. The handles, however, need modification. The biscuit china exhibited from this manufactory is sufficiently sharp in outline and good in finish, but its whiteness lacks purity.

##### BRITISH PORCELAIN.

People of the most diverse taste and training are strongly attracted by the grand show of pottery and porcelain. Thither fly bright-hued flocks of fair ladies, both married and single, to hover lovingly over "sweet" tea services and "sweetly pretty" vases, and evince as unmistakable a desire to finger each and every object of their passionate regard as the ladies in Sterne's tale did to touch the wonderful nose of Slawkenbergius. There also are to be seen shoals of gentlemen porcelain fanciers, who are quite as anxious as the ladies to feel and handle, and twist and turn, the dainty little



things which are spread about so slavishly for inspection.

After a rapid survey of the displays made by exhibitors of pottery and porcelain, both British and foreign, we must confess to feeling, on the whole, a justifiable pride in the productions of our pottery towns. Just step into what is decidedly the best-arranged china establishment in the exhibition—that belonging to Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, a View of which we have engraved. Glance at those divine little vases of Celadon china, with their delicate white cords and lovely fern leaves. There is one of those vases which is not quite so charming as the others. Its beauty has been marred by a quantity of tasteless gilding. In the manufacture of majolica vases this firm is clearly unapproached and unapproachable. Many of their articles are, indeed, magnificent triumphs of the potter's art, but some few of the designs are somewhat repulsive. There is a huge vase adorned with villainous-looking satyrs' heads. The spectator turns with disgust from those vicious, pallid faces, those horrid pale pink lips, and ugly protruded pale pink tongues. There is a grand pair of porcelain vases with large, boldly-painted wreaths of roses and handsome snake handles, to which the hue of dead gold has been imparted. These are rather heavy and stylish articles, and are much admired, but their design is faulty. It is not well to let our eyes travel beyond the lower limits of the vase. That large and beautiful article with those lordly rams' heads looking forth from its sides is poised upon the shoulders of some three or four pretty little children, whose faces cannot be seen, for they are bent earthwards. When you see Atlas carrying the world on his shoulders, you glance at the lusty fellow's splendid muscular development, and have no fears that the huge ball will break his spine and crush every square inch of his body. But here the idea is very different. The little vase-bearers are mere babies, and should be flying about in a carriage drawn by doves instead of groaning under a huge burden of porcelain.

Etruria is well represented in the exhibition by the grandson of the celebrated Wedgwood. The manufacture of those beautiful vases of light blue jasper has only recently been revived.

They were out of fashion, it seems, for some twenty years or so. There is a huge specimen, with lovely white bas-reliefs, representing a sacrifice, and some fine heads of goats and wild

perhaps, the volume of water ejected is not adequate to the proportions of the structure—has been impregnated with scents by Mr. Eugène Rimmel, and diffuses a most delicious odour all around.



THE NORWEGIAN COURT IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

boards, with magnificent borders of oak and laurel leaves. It is the largest thing of the kind ever made, being 3ft. high and 2ft. across the top.

Alderman Copeland's collection of Parian figures is surpassed by that of no other exhibitor. We particularly direct attention to the statuette of Beatrice.

With regal step, and look wherein disdain  
Was pictured, still proceeding, thus she said  
(Like one who doth her bitterest taunt retain):  
"Yes, I am Beatrice—regard me well!"

In the Alderman's glass cases are also to be seen some exquisite specimens of landscape painting on porcelain.

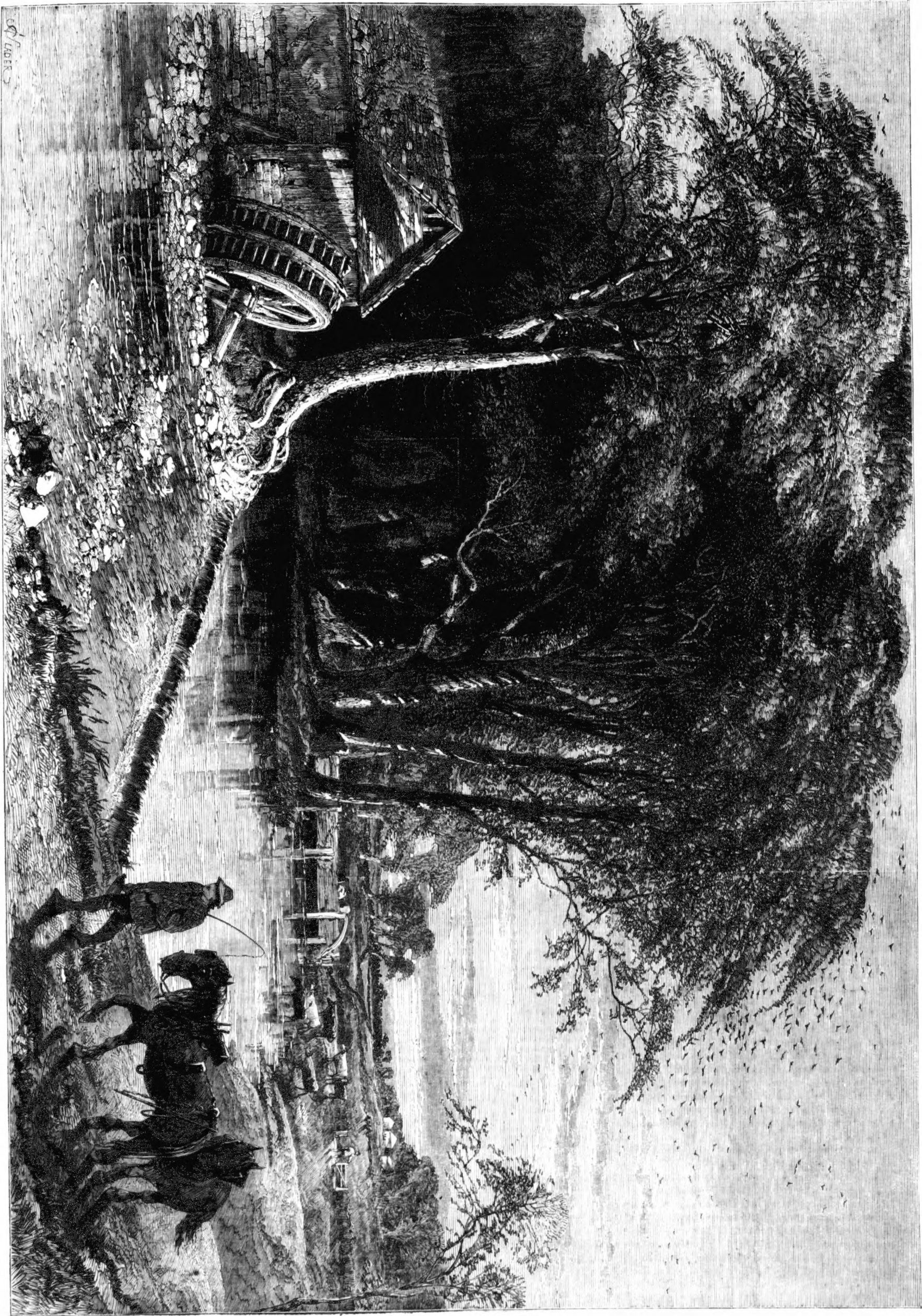
The other British porcelain manufacturers are well and worthily represented; and the whole department attracts, and deserves, a very large share of attention.

The first sensation experienced on entering the building is one of exquisite pleasure at finding Minton's great majolica fountain, the triumph and *ne plus ultra* of the potter's art, shooting its diamond spray up towards the crystal roof, and diffusing coolness, the sweet monotonous music of falling water, and a dreamy sense of beauty in every direction. First, the sound is caught by and pleases the ear, then the sparkle of the water delights the eye, and, finally, as we approach the edge of the basin, the noble design, the gay but well-chosen colours, and the happy appropriateness of the figures, extort unqualified admiration. Lowest down on the fountain a cordon of lusty Tritons spurt bold jets from grotesque shells; next above them a bright circle of water nymphs support between every two a rosy little cherub, who pours down a silver thread; and at the pinnacle a noble figure of St. George tramples on and fights with a terrific dragon, the strife creating such a shower of glistening spray as to wrap the whole tableau in a haze which the descending sunbeam tints like a rainbow. The water thrown up by this fountain, which is generally pronounced a success—except that,



PORCELAIN AND POTTERY BY MINTON IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.





SPRINGTIME.—(FROM A DRAWING BY A. SLADER.)



## SPRING.

Now that May is over we may bid farewell to the fresh, bright beauty of the springtide, and revel in the more golden luxuriance of summer. Yet there is a sweet and genial influence in the opening of all nature which belongs to the month just passed, a sense of mysterious and half-fearful gladness in the sun and cloud, the azure and rain commingled, which has in it something more tender than those riper glories of June and July, inasmuch as it seems to bear a strange and yet natural affinity to the very condition of our mortal life, and so awakens within us a solemn sympathy of sorrow and of joy which brings us into closer and more harmonious communion with Nature.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

## MURDEROUS MADNESS.

It is a fact, perhaps less curious than notorious, that murders, like misfortunes, seldom come single. A homicide under aggravated circumstances of horror or atrocity is almost to a certainty immediately followed by another similar, and occasionally exaggerated in character. The tracing of the causes of such aberrations of humanity must be the first step towards the seeking of a remedy.

The most extended study of the homicidal character leads to the conclusion that of all practical terrors which can be placed before the mind of a murderer that of death is the one which tends least to deter him from his intent. The most savage, reckless, and deliberate of this class of criminals have frequently avowed their intention of being hanged for the gratification of their revenge. That same proclivity of sentiment which induces them to be careless as to the life of another leads them also to undervalue their own. There is a kind of satisfaction to a desperate man intent upon the commission of a terrible crime in being able to see the end of it, even although that end may be the gibbet. Nor is even such a sad and disgraceful termination as this without its consolations to a mind morbidly disposed to homicide. The notoriety of the punishment, the interest which the public displays in the crime and in the offender, the mere vanity of suffering something out of the common way, tend in this direction. Just so we find in ordinary life patients afflicted with any unusual ailment appear to take a positive pride in publishing to their little world of acquaintances the peculiar symptoms of their sufferings. In the latter case it is an instance of the benevolence of Nature, since the sufferers find alleviation in the sympathy caused by the recital, nay, even in the recital itself. And in this respect, as it appears to us, the press has here something to answer for. It is on the occasion of a terrible crime that the personage commonly termed a "penny-a-liner" is allowed to indulge his wildest vagaries in the luxury of leaded type. Every scrap of sickening detail is set down by his pen, printed, and greedily perused by a public eager for a "sensation." And all this sinks deeply into weak and diseased minds—a fact of which the "Ludgate-hill tragedy" immediately following the "Manchester massacre," and referrible to it directly through the agency of the press, affords the most recent illustration. Besides, until humanity itself becomes perfection, there must ever be leaning towards sympathy with error and wrong. Our very highest literature betrays it. When a noble Lord passed an encomium upon "Paradise Lost" by declaring Satan to be "a fine fellow," he only followed the obvious bent and meaning of the poem. Macbeth himself rivets our attention through the tragedy, and we care but little for poor Macduff, who only claims our pity when he weeps, and begins to be respected only when he kills the slaughterer of his children. But in works of genius and imagination such examples are not calculated to do harm. It is when the reporter lays before us a whole train of commonplace, every-day domestic surroundings in combination with the awful idea of murder, bringing that horrible possibility home to our ordinary existence, as it were bridging over the gulf between humanity and homicide, that evil is done.

The truth, which cannot be too widely understood, is that murder is a shameful and a hideous thing. It is mean and cowardly to the utmost extent in which those adjectives can be applied to any act. It has reasonably been doubted whether its commission is possible to any human being in full possession of natural healthy sense and faculties. It is a thing to be kept secret—to be stamped out, in fact—rather than to be blazoned abroad. It should be *inter Christianos non nominandum*—not be discoursed of, but to be passed by, save for proper and necessary legal punishment, with averted face and silent tongue. At the most the bare fact should be recorded. But, instead of this, from the commission of the crime the whole procedure seems framed as if to supply materials for the most extended publicity. The discovery, the "further particulars," the "additional details from our own

reporter," the inquest, the proceedings before the magistrate, the trial, and the execution, all furnish fuel for maintaining not merely an unhealthy but a positively morbid excitement. It is surely not hoping too much, not relying with over-credulity upon the march of intelligence, to hope that before many years pass away the peculiar details to which we have briefly alluded may be as rigidly excluded from journals intended for family reading as are now those of a certain class of trials which only a few years since disgraced the columns of the most reputable and scrupulous of our weekly newspapers.

We will add a few words upon another point at which we have already glanced. The subject of capital punishment is one which we believe must ere long be forced urgently upon the public attention. It is not for us here to recapitulate all the arguments which have been used in favour of its abolition. It is sufficient at present to point to the undeniable fact that the dread of it does not deter from the commission of capital crime in the face of its certain penalty. Men, and women too, occasionally hang themselves. But no man or woman, however debased or mad, ever yet voluntarily and by choice delivered him or her self into ignominious slavery to the end of life. Bulwer was thought to have said a good thing when he observed that "the worst use you can make of a man is to hang him." But Voltaire, in his commentary on "Beccaria," had already written that "a man after he is hanged is good for nothing," and that "punishments invented for the good of society ought to be useful to society;" and even this remark the philosopher published not as original, but as having been made long before his day. It is no longer to be disguised or denied that the office of Mr. Calcraft is a revolting failure. However long or obstinately we may struggle against this conviction, it will be sure in the end to force itself irresistibly upon all who study in an intelligent spirit the philosophy of crime.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY is to be invited to visit the Austrian Court at Vienna during her approaching trip to Coburg-Gotha.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL FUND now amount to upwards of £50,000.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands has been offered to the British Crown, and declined.

THE SULTAN, being desirous of presenting the decoration of Osmanli to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit, telegraphed to the Queen to ask her Majesty's permission. This was promptly accorded, and the Prince has received the first class of the order in brilliants.

THE QUEEN has directed that Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps, K.C.B., be appointed the receiver-general of the duchy of Cornwall. The office is purely honorary.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA is again indisposed, symptoms of dropsy having appeared.

THE TENANTS of the Royal estates about Balmoral have resolved to erect a granite obelisk as a monument to the Prince Consort.

LORD CLYDE has, it is said, retired from active service, and shaved off his moustache. (?)

THERE WILL BE NO INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER this year, but the new Knights will assume the insignia and take their places in the order by virtue of an extraordinary exertion of the prerogative of the Crown, as Sovereign of the Order.

M. GUIZOT has just brought out the fifth volume of his political memoirs. The recital reaches the year 1840, when he was the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

AN ATTEMPT IS BEING MADE to induce the lady patronesses of the once famous Almshouses to use their influence to revive these institutions.

THE ROWING-MATCH BETWEEN CLASPER AND DREWETT took place on Monday at Newcastle, when the prize (£200) was won by Clasper.

A MEETING OF NOBLES AND GENTLEMEN, called by Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, was held on Saturday to inaugurate a movement for the restoration of the chapter-house of the Abbey, when resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were agreed to.

COLONEL F. P. HAINES, of the 8th Regiment, now acting Brigadier at Aldershot, will be the new Deputy-Ajutant-General in Ireland, in succession to Colonel Brownrigg, who reverts to half-pay.

A GENTLEMAN NAMED G. SCHIMMER, from Hamburg, who had visited the metropolis to see the exhibition, shot himself dead in Kensington-gardens the other day.

GROUSE are abundant and healthy on all the extensive moors in Perthshire.

IT IS STATED THAT OUR GOVERNMENT has refused to concede the demand made by the Cabinet of Washington for the restoration of the ship Emily St. Pierre, which was so cleverly recaptured by her captain (Wilson) from a Federal prize crew.

IT IS ASSERTED that the Vaccination Act is to be simplified. One-third at least of the medical profession ignore the provisions of the Act; those who comply with its directions do so always unwillingly and under protest.

A FEW DAYS BACK MR. SAMUEL PURSGLOVE, farmer, of Flowers Green, Hurstmonceaux, having had his garden much molested by moles, commenced trapping. To his great surprise he caught a mole as white as milk, which he has preserved for stuffing. It is the same size as the common mole.

THE OTHER SUNDAY A COUNTRYMAN, attended by one or two friends, took a child to the River Usk and dipped it nine times, for the purpose, it was afterwards stated, of preventing bad effects happening to the sufferer through a severe bite which it had received from a cat.

TAYLOR AND HIS WIFE, charged with the murder of Mr. Meller and their own children at Manchester, were again brought before the magistrates of that city on Monday. After a prolonged hearing the case was once more adjourned.

THE ROYAL BANK, the Union Bank, and the Bank of Liverpool have made each of their clerks a present of £10 to enable them to visit the Exhibition.

AN INFANTIL MEMORIAL is in circulation for an increase of the episcopate, some of the sees already existing being too unwieldy.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON a public meeting was held at the London Tavern to promote the erection in the metropolis of model lodging-houses, with halls for educational and institutional purposes, free libraries, &c., in memory of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

THREE CONVICTS broke through the roof of Millbank prison on Monday, and, making a rope of their blankets, let themselves down outside the walls, and got clear off.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH HER MAJESTY'S SUGGESTION the following gentlemen have been appointed to decide the nature of the proposed monument to the late Prince Consort:—Mr. Tite, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Smirke, Mr. Gilbert Scott, Mr. Pennythorne, Mr. P. Harwick, jun., and Mr. Digby Wyatt.

THE ADMIRALTY have at length settled with Captain Coles. The terms, after considerable deliberation, have been arranged as follows:—The nation becomes the exclusive possessor of the invention in consideration of paying down £5000, and granting to Captain Coles £100 for every cupola brought into the service for the next fourteen years.

A SOUS-OFFICER was arrested a few days ago in Paris on the charge of having fabricated false bank notes. When seized by the police he immediately called out to his wife to throw herself out of the window. It is not stated if the wife obeyed; but for the order to have been given the family discipline must have been excessively severe.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Eastern Railway Company of France has just chosen M. Dronyn de Lhuys as its president, in the room of Count de Segur, who resigned the functions on account of the state of his health, and has been named honorary president of the company.

DURING 1861, 4759 LIFE POLICIES, representing nearly three millions and a half sterling, belonging to the chief life assurance companies in the Federal States, lapsed, in consequence of the rebellion. Nearly all the policies of those insurance offices held in the Confederate States have fallen through.

A CANINE EXHIBITION, entitled, "The London Exhibition of Fancy and other Dogs," was opened at the Holborn Horse Repository on Monday; and is considered a decided success.

THERE are 101 new applications for admission this term as attorneys besides a goodly array of readmissions and renewed certificates.

THE author of "Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity" has ready for publication another volume with the striking title of "Predictions Realised in Modern Times."

OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND who became wives in 1860 more than 60,000 have the disadvantage of being unable to write their own names; more than 13,000 even of the women of busy and acute Lancashire. In one marriage in every six in all England both man and woman were unable to write.

Amongst the recruits who have just joined the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry is Lord Seymour, son of the Duke of Somerset, who takes his place in the ranks, and who has written to a number of his father's tenants in the neighbourhood, begging them to follow his example.

SOME MELANCHOLY CASES OF HYDROPHOBIA have lately excited considerable alarm in France. The death of the lady of an eminent physician, under very sad circumstances, is recorded, and various trials have been made of remedies which have been suggested from the reports made of their efficacy.

MR. REED, who lately received an appointment of the value of £600 per annum to superintend the building of the small screw steam-vessel Enterprize, has been commissioned to proceed on a visit to the several public dockyards, and, while thus employed, he is to receive extra pay at the rate of 15s. per diem.

A PARIS CHEMIST has invented an inflammable liquid. Some of it was placed in a bottle at Marseilles a few days ago, and the bottle was broken by a rifle shot. Large heaps of timber were consumed, and the earth was calcined to the depth of a foot. This liquid, which resembles the Greek fire, is sufficiently powerful, when inclosed in a cannon ball, to set fire to an enemy's fleet.

A NEW VOLUME of "Routledge's Series of the Poets," to be published shortly, is, we understand, to be W. C. Bennett's poems, of which the publishers have purchased a classified and revised edition from the author.

THE REV. DR. WARREN, father of Mr. Samuel Warren, Master in Lunacy, and author of "Ten Thousand a Year," &c., died at his residence, Ardwick, on the 23rd inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN arrived safely at New York on the 17th inst., after a remarkably quick passage of nine days and five hours. She was to sail again for Liverpool on the 31st (to-day).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Royal Dramatic College was held in the Adelphi Theatre on Wednesday—Mr. B. Webster in the chair—when a very satisfactory report was read and adopted, and the council for the ensuing year elected.

A BRESLAU BOOKSELLER has just made the purchase of a literary curiosity—namely, a manuscript collection of proverbs in the handwriting of Martin Luther. The volume contains 500 proverbs, and, it is believed, has never been published.

THE VINEYARDS in the LOIRE present a magnificent appearance; and, if the period of blossoming passes well, there is no doubt of an abundant vintage. A traveller who has visited the principal vineyards of France says that their appearance is not calculated to maintain the present high prices of wine, particularly those of Bordeaux and Burgundy.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

COLONEL WHITE, the rejected at Longford, has succeeded, after a hard fought battle, at Kidderminster. Few elections have caused more excitement at the clubs than this. The gallant Colonel is a Lord of the Treasury. A seat for him was almost a *sine qua non*, for of what earthly use is a junior Lord if he cannot make a House, keep a House, cheer the Minister, and vote when wanted? The Government was therefore exceedingly anxious to secure this seat at Kidderminster, and equally, of course, the Opposition wished to defeat the Colonel. At first the gallant Lord of the Treasury ran rapidly ahead of his opponent; at ten o'clock he had a majority of 54; but at eleven the majority was only 22, and at two o'clock only 10. The last two hours was a time of great anxiety, for it appears that there was a band of neutrals—voters who, from some cause or other, had determined not to vote—and the question was, will they be stanch?—if not, who will they vote for? These neutrals were, of course, assailed incessantly during these two hours by both parties; but they kept their vow, and from two to four the Conservatives polled only four votes and the Colonel only one. The final majority was seven. There has been bribery no doubt, but not much, I should think, for bribery operates generally towards the close of the poll; but here, as I have shown, only five votes were polled during the last two hours—a pretty sure proof that that there was not much money afloat.

The political world is looking forward with great interest to the fight upon Mr. Stansfeld's motion, which is to come off on Tuesday. The notices of motion in the order-book are as follow:—

1. Mr. Stansfeld—National Expenditure.—That, in the opinion of this House, the national expenditure is capable of reduction without compromising the safety, the independence, or the legitimate influence of the country.

2. Lord Robert Montagu—National Expenditure.—As an amendment to Mr. Stansfeld's motion:—That her Majesty's Government are alone responsible to the House for the supplies which her Majesty asks the House to grant, and that this House alone is responsible for the sums which have been voted.

3. Mr. Horsman—National Expenditure.—As an amendment to Mr. Stansfeld's motion:—That this House, while deeply impressed with the necessity of economy in every department of the State, and especially mindful of that necessity in the present condition of the country and its finances, is of opinion that the sums voted under the present and late Administrations in the military and naval service of the country have not been greater than are required for its security at home and the protection of its interests abroad.

Lord Robert Montagu's amendment is unintelligible; Mr. Horsman's is plainly a vote of confidence in the Government. The great question is now—What will Disraeli do? He is pledged to economy; but will he go into the lobby with Stansfeld? I doubt it. My impression is that he will wriggle out of his pledge as he of all men best knows how to do. The debate will last at least two nights, I hear, and, perhaps, no division will take place; but, if the House should divide, I am convinced that the Government will have a large majority. At present the Opposition whips have received no orders.

The Ballot Bill has got through its first stage by what is called a snap division. The case was this: At dinner-time there seemed no possibility of dividing before ten or eleven o'clock. Mr. Dillwyn had a notice of motion standing in his name, and Colonel Sykes another, both which motions had priority of Mr. Berkeley's bill; and so the great majority of the members paired and went away to dinner quite satisfied that they should get back long before the division on the ballot could come on. But the motions of Mr. Dillwyn and Colonel Sykes ran off more rapidly than was expected; and at a quarter to nine Mr. Berkeley was called, and, finding that he had a majority at hand, moved his bill without a speech, and thus secured a temporary triumph; but the triumph is only temporary. The only point that Mr. Berkeley has gained is leave to bring in his bill. His opponents can, if they like, divide upon the question "that it be read a first time;" but, even if they forego this opportunity of defeating the measure, they will certainly throw it out on the second reading. The Radicals were provoked to seize this snap division by two foolish attempts to defeat Mr. Berkeley by counting out the House. It is remarkable that the first time a majority was got for the ballot was in 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, and that majority was gained by a ruse of the same kind.

There is every probability that the Guild of Literature and Art, the development of which has been delayed for several years, owing to a flaw in the legal technicalities, will speedily be placed on a practical footing, and become a most useful institution.

The supper to be given by the members of the Savage Club and other literary gentlemen to the members of the foreign press now in London will probably take place at St. James's Hall on the night of the "Oaks Day," the 6th proximo.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean are playing a round of their favourite characters at the PRINCESS' THEATRE.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Lesdamer gave a dramatic reading at the Marylebone Institute, Portman-square. The name of this lady is not as yet very well known to the public, but, from the talent she displayed and the interest with which she was listened to by a highly respectable audience, we fancy she is likely to become popular with the lovers of performances of this description.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE EXHIBITION.

SOME FRENCH PICTURES.

THERE is no doubt—there has not been any from the first day—that the great attraction of the International Exhibition lies not in the commercial products, not in the military engineering, not in the locomotive annexe, nor even—save with the ladies—in the jewellers' cases, but in the picture-galleries. This is not difficult of explanation. The art-schoolmaster has for several years been abroad in England, and has indoctrinated most of the rising generation; the galleries afford to the idler a pleasant lounge; and the veriest swell, who would feel himself dreadfully degraded at being caught taking any interest in manufactures, sees no harm in confessing himself pleased, or, to put it negatively, not bored, in "looking at pictures." Indeed, for any one wishing to study the placid, listless, wing-whisker-caressing British swell of 1862, I cannot fancy better camping-ground than these galleries. At my last visit I saw two gorgeous youths, "whose essences turned the live air sick," looking at M. Emmanuel Frémiet's charming little sculptured group of "A Cat and her Kittens," and after one of them had said, "Bai Jove! what a good puss, eh?" the other replied, "Not 'tall bad; there's a good statue-thing down-stairs, too! Cleopatra! what is it?" He spoke of Mr. Storey's masterpiece in these rapturous tones—bless him! Moreover, the galleries are spacious, lofty, well lighted, well ventilated (too well ventilated when the *lourres* running along the skirting-board are opened, and the cold air, mingled with sharp dust and bearing on it the somewhat full-flavoured language of coachmen waiting to be called up, blows in), and fitted with good-looking and really comfortable seats. On reaching the top of the staircase you will find the Foreign Gallery on your right, that containing the works of British artists on your left. *Place aux Étrangers!* So, resisting until a future opportunity the chance of a closer inspection of the Hogarths, Wilkies, Gainsboroughs, and Reynoldses, of which we get a glimpse through the door, let us turn to the right and pay a visit to Art-Mossoo.

I have heard several Frenchmen complaining, and to a certain extent with reason, that their artists are not sufficiently represented in the present collection. There is no Ingres, no Delacroix; Paul Delaroche's greatest works are absent; and no one would give Horace Vernet the rank undoubtedly his due from the specimens at South Kensington. One only of Rosa Bonheur's chiefs-d'œuvre is on the walls. Meissonnier's delicate manipulation requires more minute inspection than it can receive at the distance at which his works are hung; and Mr. Gambart has made us acquainted with far better examples of the exquisite *genre*-painting of M. Edouard Frère than the commissioners have collected for us. And yet how admirable, how exquisite, is the collection! I don't go in for Mossoo military-artists. His acres of canvas covered with shaven-crowned Zouaves, baggy-breathed *toulorous*, tight-waisted officers, and general gun-firing and flag-waving, have no effect upon me—at least what effect they have is of the Astley's melodrama order. Taking me as your cicerone, we will not linger beside the canvases so dexterously covered by MM. Adolphe Yvon and Isidore Pils, nor shall the great Horace Vernet himself claim much of our attention, save for his portraits of Marshals Bosquet and M'Mahon, of which more hereafter. But, lounging along hap-hazard and dilettanti-fashion, we will stop first and notice the picture by Mlle. Rosa Bonheur numbered 129, and representing "Ploughing in the Neighbourhood of Nevers." The plough is being drawn by oxen, and I need not tell you that the animals are splendidly painted; but what strikes me most is the air of calm rustic repose with which the picture is invested, and the pre-Raphaelite accuracy of the clouds of upturned earth. Mme. Henriette Brown is well represented in No 72, "Sisters of Charity" tending a sick child. There is deep tenderness in the face of the woman holding the boy on her lap; the large, flapping caps and the blanket are cleverly rendered, and the boy's semi-patient, semi-querulous expression is natural, but his limbs are rough and unfinished.

M. Bellange's picture of "The Two Friends" (85) is worth special observation. The scene is a battlefield after the fight. There lie the bodies of two friends, their hands clasped and one half-stretched over the other; probably the same shot has killed them, and "in their deaths they are not divided." To the right some officers are inspecting a pocket-book and other articles taken from the bodies; but the most remarkable figures are to the left—two soldiers, one standing negligently by, the other seated at his ease and smoking a pipe. It is impossible for the characteristics of these men—the half-interest of the one, the utter insouciance of the other—to be more clearly depicted. M. Flandrin's "A Figure Study" (73), as a study of the nude male figure in a very singular position, is admirable; but what the brown-skinned youth nursing his knee on the top of a rock is doing—whether meditating a "tremendous header" or about to fall over into the water below—it is impossible to say. Both M. Muller's pictures are good. There is much pious reverence in the "Mass in the Reign of Terror" (91), and the earnestness of the figure at the door listening for chance interruption is clever. The aged figure and tearful face of "Madame Mère" (92) are excellent; but the portrait of the Emperor which she is contemplating is sketchy and grotesque. Very good is M. Comte's picture of the meeting between "Henry IV. and the Duc de Guise," well grouped and admirably characteristic not only of the men but of their adherents.

And now we come to the works of M. Paul Delaroche, who sends two large pictures, three small ones, and a portrait. No. 113 is that splendid picture of Marie Antoinette leaving the Convention, with the National Guards behind her and the mob howling at her side. Who that has seen can ever forget the marvellous painting of that face in which dignity successfully struggles with affliction—the queenly bearing of the woman carrying her impervious through all insults? A truly noble picture, but one requiring long study to imbue you with all its beauties; for M. Delaroche's painting is so dark that it will be some time before you clearly distinguish the figure of the National Guard behind the Queen (so admirably drawn that it seems to be advancing towards us) or the frantic howling mob. Bit by bit these dawn upon you, and the lively face which has riveted you at the first glance grows and deepens in interest. "A Martyr in the Reign of Diocletian" (110) is familiar to the English public by photographs; but, of course, photography can give no notion of the exquisite colour, so clear, tranquil, and transparent, and the picture itself must be seen to realise the effect of the water welling round and rushing over the bound hands of the drowned Christian virgin. The three smaller pictures are most singular and original conceptions of the climax of Scripture history, representing respectively "Good Friday," where the Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and their companions are huddled together in the house, steeped in sorrow, while through the window the passing of the fatal procession is indicated by a glimpse of the top of the cross; the "Return from Calvary," with the same figures, and then the single figure of "The Virgin in Contemplation before the Crown of Thorns." The blank, unutterable, speechless misery of the face, the bent figure standing in the dim light of one lamp, the black darkness of the remainder of the room, form an ensemble thoroughly in keeping with the subject, the conception and treatment of which testify in the strongest manner to M. Delaroche's poetic mind.

M. Gérôme, familiar to us by his picture of the "Duel Après Le Bal," sends three pictures, one "The Gladiators doing Homage to the Emperor," which has been exhibited here in the French Gallery, and is also known by its photographs. The drawing and the feeling of the picture are excellent, the contrast between the devoted combatants and the solitary self-contained sensual Emperor well defined, and the distant crowded amphitheatre covered with its painted awnings, cleverly rendered, though the tone of the picture is somewhat brown and monotonous. M. Gérôme's other pictures have less interest; "The Pifferari" is tame enough, and the "Rembrandt Engraving a Plate in Aquafortis" is clever, but nothing more. M. Fromentin is a painter of Algerian subjects, one of which (119) he designates "Gentlemen Returning from a Frolic." What the frolic may have been is unknown, but the manner of returning therefrom is most singular, reminding one of several Eastern gentlemen on horseback engaged in imitating the vagaries of the witches' Sabbath in "Faust." M. Vetter's picture

"Going out for a Walk" (184) is noticeable for the richly-painted violet-purple velvet dress of the figure; and in M. Cabanel's "Nymph carried away by a Faun" (202) the rough, trenchant grasp of the abductor and the vain struggles of the abducted are very cleverly portrayed. M. Laugé's picture "Good News—Magenta," represents a girl fainting away in her fear at reading the contents of a letter before her, while an old woman tends her, comforting her with a scent-bottle. The old woman, altogether, is capital, but the painting of her outstretched hand may be specially remarked. To those unversed in Breton customs the title of M. Leloux's picture, "A Wedding in Lower Brittany" (214) will be somewhat enigmatical, representing as the picture does a procession of people on horseback; but every one will be struck with the excellent painting, especially with the management of the perspective, a hill-descent, the gradations of which are extraordinary. M. Fleury is another painter of Algerian subjects. His "Arab Herdsmen," though characteristic, is rather flat in execution; but his "Arab Scouts," while equally full of character, are redolent of life and excitement. The hot, reddish, grey of the desert is well caught. M. Hébert's "Les Cervarielles" (217) should also be noticed for the admirable drawing of the pitcher-bearing women descending the steps.

So far for a rough and hasty glance at the French painters. I have not attempted to describe the portraits (among which those of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor are as prominent as those of a late illustrious personage in our own country), nor the battle-pieces, which are as plentiful as blackberries. Next week I hope to get through the other foreign galleries, beginning with the Belgian, where are to be found the works of (to my mind) by far the greatest painter of the Continental schools, M. Gallait.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—FOURTH NOTICE.

## THE PORTRAITS.

IN portraiture the position of the English painters is, if not quite so excellent in art as the works of the landscape-painters, superior to that of the other schools of Europe. We find their portraits more genuine, generally speaking, than the French and German; freer from affectation of attitude and expression of the countenance, and more honestly treated altogether. Our military and naval men, for example, are not represented in the smoke-and-battle backgrounds of Napoleonic glory, that would make every good officer a perfect fire-eater; the probability is that an Englishman who had won the Victoria cross would prefer to wear it under his coat and next his heart, and, if he were asked to figure at the academy, would insist upon being painted in a frieze shooting-coat; or as Sir Hope Grant appears in the portrait by his brother, the Academician, in the simple working dress of the campaign, with a few suggestive accessories to make a picture, such as an Armstrong gun or two, but without any of the bombast of full fig, with all his honours crowded on his breast. When a man lies in his coffin, all this parade may be very well to make up the ceremonial of a hero's death: even then the taste of the English is often shown by an absolute dying request for no parade of the ornaments and trappings. Then, if we have to place any one of our great diplomatists in his niche, it is done simply and naturally; we prefer universally to see the man who has averted some great international catastrophe and settled the affairs of nations in honourable peace with the familiar look of the countenance, not with the portentous presence of one big with the fate of nations. Lord Elgin, the diplomatic hero of China, now intrusted with even more weighty concerns of national interest as Governor-General of India, stands in honourable company with Sir Hope Grant, a portrait by the same artist, and treated in a corresponding simplicity of manner and artistic style, though the head has evidently been painted against time. The interior in the picture is decorated with Chinese symbols, and the Earl stands with his hand upon the treaty with China. The portrait of the Prince of Wales, although painted expressly for the University of Oxford, and necessarily in the academic gown, will long remain certainly one of the most interesting and acceptable portraits of the Prince—as true and unpretending a likeness of high-born and gentle youth as it is refined and masterly in painting and general pictorial treatment. This picture is by Sir Watson Gordon, R.A. Unfortunately, it happens this year that the portrait of the late Prince Consort is one of the weakest and least characteristic of that distinguished Prince that we ever remember. Still more to be regretted also it is that this picture represents Prince Albert the wise and good in a military or semi-military capacity, and therefore in uniform—a dress which, to our taste, was always the least becoming in every respect to the late husband of our Sovereign. The portrait is by Mr. J. G. Middleton, and the uniform is that of the Royal Artillery Company, of which the Prince Consort was Captain-General. In speaking of the portraits of the Royal family one cannot help feeling that few if any of the portraits to be seen in public places are of that faithful style which we consider to be peculiarly English, and so far superior. Most of them are by Herr Winterhalter, or copied from his work, and by no means of high merit; indeed, they are generally stamped with a certain feebleness and empty display of the painter, and convey an impression peculiarly German in feeling and particularly uncongenial to the English Royal family. Perhaps one of the most interesting portraits of the Queen and the Father of our Princes is the picture by Lundseer now in the International Exhibition, a picture which gains an additional charm as recalling the early days of Royalty at Windsor. The bust of the late Prince Consort by Mr. Theed (992) is evidently a very carefully-chiselled head, and the resemblance is no doubt very close; but, as a portrait, it lacks animation and intelligence.

Mr. Watts, although not originally a student of portraiture, has for some years been assuming a superior position in this walk of art. His portrait of Tennyson in the International Exhibition is perhaps one of the finest examples to which we could point for characteristic individuality, for intellectual expression, and for rich tone of colouring. The full-length of Lady Margaret Beaumont and her little child (124) is not one of his happiest works; the attitude is too obvious a pose, and the child appears squeezed into the picture. In colour, however, it is naturally painted, and the grey silk dress, shot with pink, is very pleasing to the eye. Mr. Watts is a reformer amongst the portrait-painters in regard to tone as well as treatment of the subject, and the reform is an improvement upon the brilliant complexions which are conferred, whether true or not, with so flattering a hand upon all lady-sitters. There are few also who possess the power of throwing thought into the countenance which he does, and this is indispensable to all great excellence. As an example of a finely-treated full-length, the portrait of Mrs. Lindsay, by Sir C. Lindsay, an honorary exhibitor, is very remarkable. This picture is conceived quite in the feeling of Rembrandt—quiet, yet deep and rich in colour. It has the appearance of having been studied, at least partly, from the photograph, and to this we are inclined to attribute the perfect keeping of the picture: there is an objection, however, to following the lens too literally which is observable in the small size of the eyes. Practically, the portrait painter soon discovers that this important feature requires to be a little exaggerated in order that his likeness may, when on the walls of a chamber, get a lifelike and striking appearance. It is a licence which the old masters used very cautiously, and which is often terribly indulged in by the moderns.

Mr. Knight, R.A., divides the honours with Sir Watson Gordon, R.A., in the two excellent half-lengths (68), J. W. Boughton Leigh, Esq., and (77) the Earl of Southesk. Both portraits are touched with a master-hand, yet both are equally sketchy, the hands being scarcely more than indicated. The sacrifice is not one desirable to encourage, because immense character often, indeed generally, resides in the hands. But the head are admirably painted, and show a free and mobile play of feature and fine tone of colour, with an individuality not to be mistaken, although the faces may be unknown to us. The portrait of W. Collins, Esq. (67), painted by Mr. Knight for the

hall of the Butchers' Company, is a thoroughly characteristic head solidly painted, and with a firm and decided touch.

Mr. Grant's portraits of ladies this year are not very striking. That of Lady Mary Craven is the prettiest, if we dared to pronounce, and altogether a graceful arrangement, though intentionally following Gainsborough in the landscape background. Mrs. Murray Stewart (65) is a more elaborate picture, the toilet of white and blue being displayed to great effect, and the artist has not troubled himself to be more original with the regulation background of a column and red curtain. In the portrait of Miss Washington Jackson (201)—a young lady seated, dressed in white, holding a fan—the background is still more feeble in the common artifice of the exact shadow of the head and figure upon the wall of the apartment. In the portrait of Mr. M. J. Higgins—a small full-length of a very tall gentleman very well known about town—Mr. Grant has permitted a dangerous rival in Landseer's little terrier, a perfect little phenomenon of a dog that, we venture to say, gets all the attention from the visitors.

Sir Watson Gordon's full-length portrait of the Earl of Fife in Highland dress does not strike us as so ably managed as it might have been as regards the general tone of the picture, which appears timidly painted, and not well understood. The portrait of Mr. Ayshford Sanford is superior in this respect, though the attitude is unnecessarily stiff and pompous.

A full-length of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., in full clan costume, painted by Mr. J. M. Barclay, is doubtless excellent as a likeness; the picture alone would be enough to stop any one attempting the pass of Glentilt.

Mr. Sant, A.R.A., exhibits several portraits of ladies, all painted with abundant facility, and one, that of Mrs. Kelk, very carefully studied, but in none can we recognise the special faculty of giving individuality to the subject. It is discouraging to see how some hands, once promising to reach the higher walks of portraiture, are falling into coarseness of work in the dress and accessories, and losing refinement in the features as well as style and taste in the arrangement of the picture. Surely it is not to be admitted for one moment that the noble art of portraiture is to become obsolete because the carte de visite has become such a passion. The best photograph in the world can never give the elevated, intellectual cast of thought, if this is worth an artist's aim. We throw out this as an explanation of the extraordinary productions exhibited in the portrait of "The Duchess of Hamilton" (668), "R. C. J. Bevan, Esq." (182), and two portraits by the same hand, "The late Sir H. Lawrence, K.C.B." (435), and "J. B. Pryse, Esq." (624). Mr. G. Richmond, A.R.A., has several portraits of average merit—that of Mr. Octavius Wigram being to our mind the best for good colouring, lifelike expression, and natural treatment—but none quite up to the standard which the artist himself has raised by his former works. There are more bad portraits in the present exhibition than we ever remember noticing, and the best consolation we can find in glancing at them is in the hope that artists will behold them and see what to avoid. A more flattering sense of the claims of English portrait artists is to be gained by looking over the miniatures, where excellence still lingers in spite of the more direct antagonism of the photographic artists, as they pronounce themselves. There are works here especially worthy of study. Particularly we noticed those by Miss A. Dickson—miniatures of the Duchess of Manchester; the little daughters of the Earl of Tankerville; Mrs. Leigh of Lyne; and an exquisite little picture on gold ground—the young son of William Jones Loyd, Esq. (731). Those by M. E. Moira and M. Hahnisch are also remarkable for beautiful painting. Amongst the miniatures should not be overlooked some admirable chalk drawings by Mr. Field Talfourd, very carefully studied in the modelling of the features, and bearing the mark of refinement of feeling in every respect. The portrait of Felice Orsini by him is, we presume, from the life, and it is an admirable study; that of Mr. J. B. Sterling is also noticeable as an unaffected and truthful likeness. Mr. Thorburn, A.R.A., has not wholly forsaken the path of his great successes for larger works; there is a miniature of Lady Taunton by him which is almost as fine as some of his early achievements in this most elegant and tasteful line of art.

The busts and sculpture we must notice in another article.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW.—On Saturday the first Crystal Palace floral fête of the season took place. The arrangement of the flowers was such as to afford the greatest possible amount of accommodation to the visitors, and was also well adapted for the display of the plants. The centre of the nave was occupied by a line of statues, and a clear space was left on each side as a promenade for the company. Flowers, sculpture, and music lent their charms to make the fête one of the most successful that has taken place at the Crystal Palace since its opening. The number of tickets sold was 1500 more than on any previous occasion. The show of azaleas was particularly fine, and these tall pyramids of flowers, with scarcely a single green leaf to interfere with the rich masses of colour, produced a splendid effect in the building. The show of orchids was very complete, the saccolabium was in a fine state of blossom, the delicate colours of the cattleya, the gorgeous scarlet and crimson of the caeli, the small waxlike flowers of the many varieties of the heaths, and the rich colours of the plants of foliage produced altogether a scene worthy of the floral goddess. The roses were also very fine. The pelargoniums, which every year seem to increase in their dimensions, were very superior, and they formed a rich bank of blossom such as has seldom, if ever, been equalled at a flower show. Amongst the novelties in the plants of foliage were some fine specimens of the "aloeas metallica," the colour of the leaf being a dark metallic bronze, with rich velvety underside. The pansies, calceolarias, verbenas, and cinerarias were also in excellent flower. In addition to the attraction of the flowers, there was a performance on the great organ; and a fine selection of music by the Crystal Palace band and by the band of the Coldstream Guards. The latter performed Auber's "Inauguration March," composed for the opening of the International Exhibition, and the united band played Meyerbeer's overture, also composed for the International Exhibition, and Meyerbeer's "Grand Coronation March." The improvements made in the great orchestra for the grand musical festival of next month are now completed. The roofing in of the orchestra has a very imposing appearance, and, what is of even still greater importance, it has a most decided effect in improving the acoustic qualities of the great orchestra.

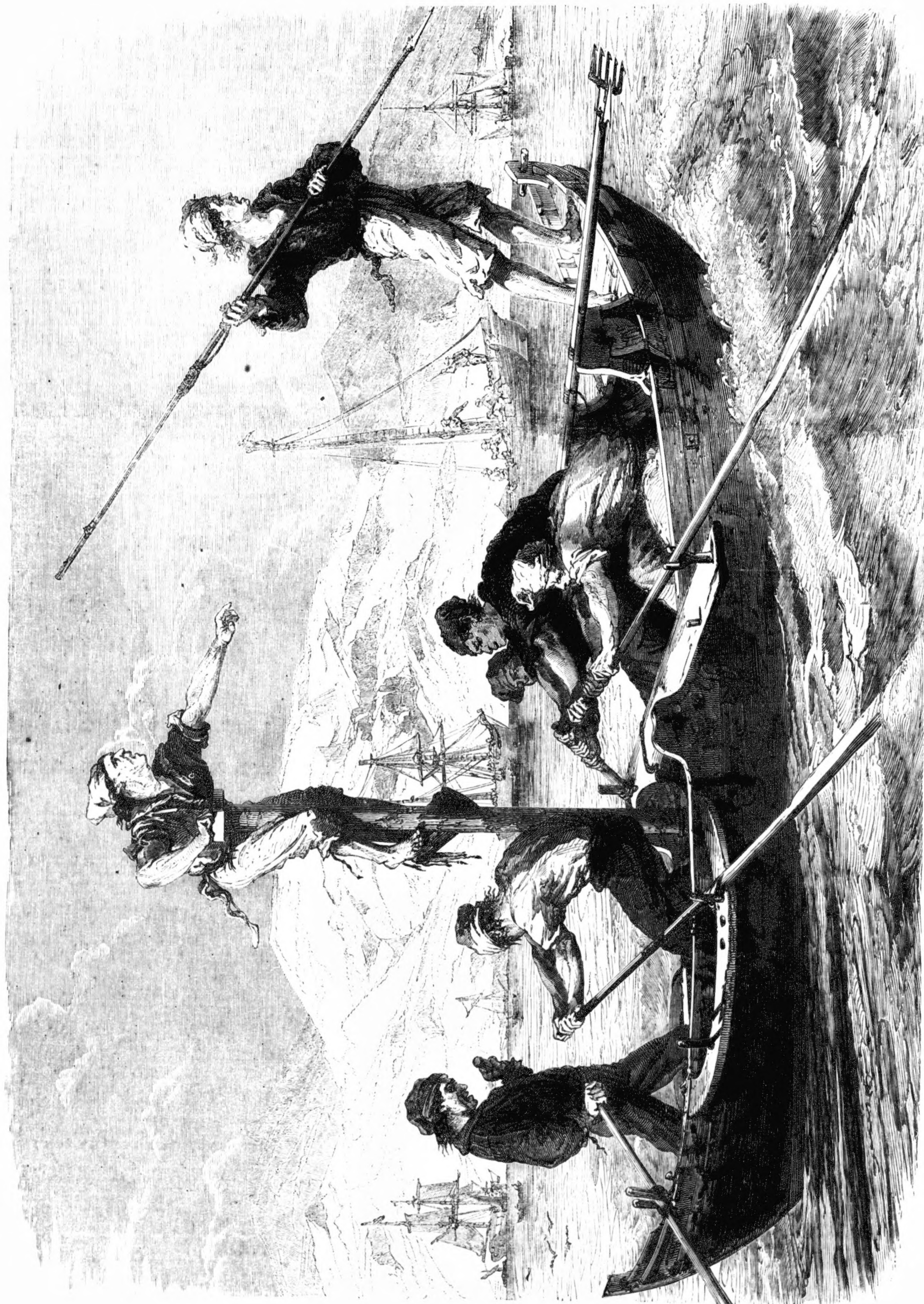
THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP FOR WAR.—It has been decided not to fill up the under-secretaryship of State in the War Office vacant by the death of Sir Benjamin Hawes, but to revert to the original organisation of the department before the appointment of Major-General Sir Edward Lugard as an Under-Secretary of State—that is to say, there will be two Under-Secretaries and an Assistant-Under-Secretary in the place of three Under-Secretaries; and Captain Galt, F.R.S., who is now in the department, has been appointed by Sir George Lewis to fill the office of Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for War.

ATTEMPTED MONOMANIACAL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Another chapter has been added to the bloody record of crimes committed during the last few weeks. A printer named Ward, of Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, is charged with having cut his wife's throat and his own. The wife and her mother had been charged with felony and committed for trial, but admitted to bail. The shock appears to have very much depressed the unfortunate man, who was highly respected in Welchpool, and while in this state of mind he committed the crime with which he is charged.

## CATCHING SWORDFISH OFF THE COAST OF SICILY.

THE swordfish may be regarded as a sort of Monitor or Merrimac amongst the finny tribes. His snout, terminated by that terrible two-edged and needle-pointed blade, makes him an enemy by no means to be despised, even by those of his species which are vastly superior in bulk. The flesh of the swordfish is white, delicate, of delicious flavour, and very nutritious, and it is reserved for the fishermen of the Baltic and the coasts of Sicily to furnish the greater part of this succulent food to those who have learned its value. In these fishing-grounds the slaughter is often very considerable; and, indeed, slaughter is not an inappropriate expression, since the swordfish is inaccessible to line or net, and shares, with two or three other inhabitants of the deep, the honours of the harpoon. In order to capture him, seven men push out in a boat provided with oars and a short mast; five of them are rowers, while one, climbing to the top of the mast, watches the waves until he is able to report the whereabouts of the fish. Meanwhile he who bears the harpoon stands at the prow with his weapon ready poised, and, at the right moment, launches it vigorously at the fish, and pierces him through his black back by a stroke which, if successful, enables them to drag him on board in spite of his struggles and the working of his formidable blade.





ON THE LOOK OUT FOR THE SWORDFISH ON THE COAST OF SICILY.





GROUP OF PLATE MANUFACTURED BY MAPPIN BROTHERS, SHEFFIELD.

## THE WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND.

NO. V. MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS' QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, AND THEIR LONDON ESTABLISHMENTS.

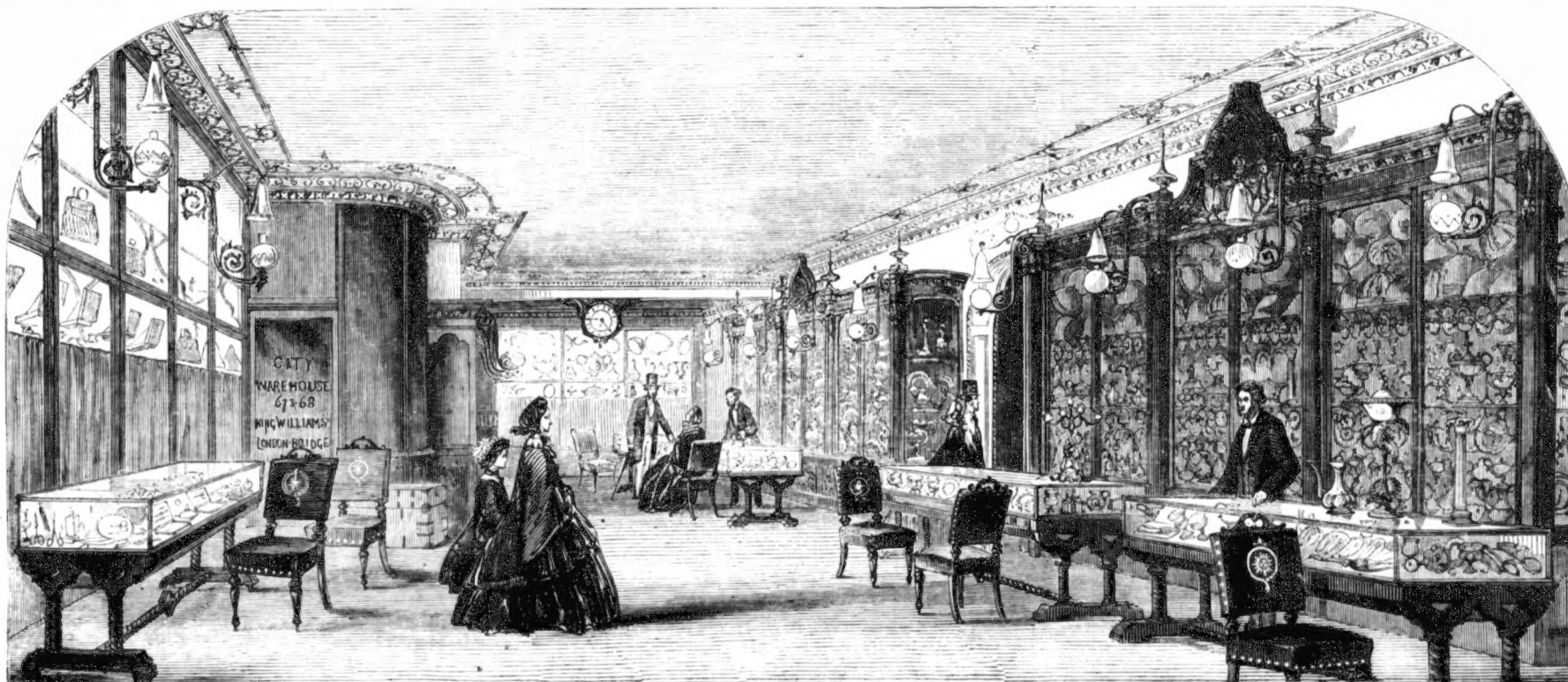
AFTER finishing my inspection of Messrs. Stroud's manufactory at Birmingham, as described in last number of the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES*, I started off for that other great centre of iron industry, Sheffield. Chaucer's reference in his "Canterbury Tales" to the "Sheffield thwytel" fixes the antiquity of the cutlery wares of this town, or, rather, settles the fact that its manufactures had in his day become celebrated throughout the country. There is no doubt that steel cutting-instruments were commonly made at Sheffield long before his time. Indeed, the legends which exist speak of its peculiar productions at a period very early in the history of the island. Tradition, for instance, tells us that the men of Sheffield made the arrows with which some of the early British tribes ineffectually opposed their Roman conquerors; and, although there is no direct evidence to support this, it seems not unlikely to be true, as the manufacture of arrows was undoubtedly one of the first of the staple trades of Sheffield. Sir Walter Scott—who was very accurate in his antiquarian knowledge—states in "Ivanhoe" that "Sheffield whittles" were well-known articles at the period in which he has laid the tale—the reign of Cœur de Lion. At the battle of Bosworth the Earl of Richmond owed his success partly to the superior make of the arrows supplied from Sheffield; and it is rather amusing in these days of Armstrong guns and Whitworth rifles to read of the great "improvements" which had been made in the arrows by their Sheffield makers, who, at the time mentioned, began to manufacture them longer, sharper, and more highly-finished. But the day of arrows was soon to be over, for, within half a century from the date of the fall of Richard III., muskets had superseded them; and the men of Sheffield were, no doubt, highly disgusted that all their improvements in the old constitutional weapon of the country should be thrown away. Still the reputation of the place for its steel wares was maintained; and in 1575 we find that the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose principal residence was in the town, presented to Lord Burghley a



VIEW OF MAPPIN BROTHERS' NEW PREMISES IN REGENT-STREET.

case of Hallamshire whittles, "being such fruites as his poor country afforded with fame therefrom." Some benefit was indirectly given to the trade of Sheffield by the terrible persecution of the Protestants in the Netherlands. Many of the most skilful of the workmen left that country and fled to England, which had even then earned the character of a refuge for the victims of tyranny. Queen Elizabeth received them kindly and settled them in various parts of the country, according to their trades, with the one condition that they should take English apprentices. Those who were accustomed to work in iron or steel were sent to Sheffield, where they were protected by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and their skill assisted in the development of the local trade. Nevertheless, it is true that, in common with most of the other large manufacturing towns, the great increase in Sheffield has been principally within the last hundred years, simultaneously with the general progress of the country. In 1736 the population of the town was only 14,105; in 1821 it had not increased beyond 65,275; but at the census-taking last year it had reached 185,157.

One principal cause of the early reputation of Sheffield for its cutlery wares still gives a marked character to the town and district. No manufacturing place in England can boast of more beautiful scenery in its suburbs. Throughout the district the country is diversified with hills and valleys, through which wind numerous streams. No fewer than five rivers unite Sheffield; and these, running with their tributaries through the neighbourhood, at once make it beautiful to the eye, and furnish that water power which, before the introduction of steam, was so necessary for the carrying on of the staple trade. Many buildings in which cutlery is ground still remain on the banks of these rivers, stretching out miles from the town, and forming picturesque adjuncts to the natural scenery. The mind of Ebenezer Elliott was tinged in the most marked manner by a contemplation of the beauties of the country surrounding Sheffield, as will be seen by a reference even to his political poetry. Passing by all this, however, and merely explaining that the term "Hallamshire," which has been mentioned, is applied to a district the exact limits of which are not



MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS' SHOWROOM.



defined, but which include the town of Sheffield and the adjoining villages, I must proceed to the immediate object of my visit—a description of the process of cutlery manufacture as carried on by Messrs. Mappin Brothers at the Queen's Cutlery Works.

Nothing can be more pleasing to any one who takes an interest in manufacturing pursuits than an inspection of these works. They are situated in the very heart of the town; the main structure being an extensive range four stories high, surrounding which are other and lower buildings. Of the main portion of the works the basement story is used by the forgers, who occupy a row of about sixteen "hearths," as they are called. The second story is employed for ivory-cutting—in the manufacture of razor and knife handles. The third story consists of warehouses and offices; and the uppermost is occupied by table-knife hatters, &c. The other portions of the premises are used for the grinding of the cutlery, &c. In going through room after room at the Queen's Cutlery Works, one highly commendable arrangement strikes the visitor who is already familiar with such establishments, and has heard of the terrible accidents which happen through the workmen coming in contact, by accident or carelessness, with the machinery. At their manufactory Messrs. Mappin Brothers have had every part of the machinery from which there could be any danger "boxed off," and thoroughly protected by woodwork.

The first process which the steel undergoes in being changed into knives, razors, scissors, and a host of other implements which Messrs. Mappin send to various parts of the world, is at the hands of the forgers, whose "hearths" I have already mentioned. The hearth is the fireplace at which the metal to be operated upon is heated. The ingot of steel, having been first rolled to the size required for the particular article to be made, is buried at one end in a coke fire on the hearth. The fire is then raised to an intense heat by means of bellows; and, when the metal is brought to the proper temperature, the heated end of it is placed on an anvil and hammered by a few expert blows into the required shape. The shaped portion is next cut off the bar, another length of which is heated for a renewal of the process.

Amongst the most important processes through which the blade passes are those of hardening and tempering. It is obvious that, especially in razors, a very great deal depends on the efficient performance of these operations. In order to harden the blade, it is heated red and suddenly plunged into cold water. This hardens it, but it also makes it so brittle that it becomes almost worthless for use. The blade must therefore be tempered. This is done by putting it once more into the fire, where it remains until the steel assumes certain hues varying from straw colour to blue.

Next in the order of importance is grinding. The building in which this operation is performed is called a "wheel," and each separate room in it is denominated a "hull." The aspect of a "grinding-wheel" is most busy and animated. There are a number of stones revolving rapidly and with great noise by means of steam power, and at the back of each, on a wooden seat, is the grinder, who, holding the blade to the edge of the stone, sends out a brilliant stream of sparks. In this way the blade is ground in its various parts as required, some portions of the process requiring great dexterity and enabling the skilful and steady workman to earn large wages. There are a number of buildings used for grinding at Messrs. Mappin's, and they vary, of course, in detail; but the general principle is the same. One curious characteristic of the grinding-wheel is its colour, which is universally a yellowish brown, rusty hue, occasioned by the particles worn off from the grinding stones. The "grinder's disease" is peculiar to the occupation, and has caused considerable interest to attach to those who follow it. In order to show the cause of the injury, it is necessary to explain that there are two kinds of grinding—*wet* and *dry*. In *wet* grinding the stone revolves through a trough of water; this, of course, has the effect of damping the particles of stone and steel, and causing them to fall to the ground. But in *dry* grinding, water not being used, the particles float freely about. Many of them go down the throat of the grinder, and, lodging in the lungs, produce asthma, consumption and other diseases. In by far the larger portion of the grinding processes the wet stone is used; but the dry grinding is more or less necessary with forks, razors, &c. Among the men employed in this branch, consequently, great mortality prevails. A few years ago it was calculated by Dr. J. C. Hall that the average age of all the adult men in the fork-grinding trade was twenty-nine, and in the razor-grinding thirty-one. The evil is undoubtedly on the decrease—first, by the substitution of wet grinding for dry; and, secondly, by the adoption of an invention for protecting the workmen. This is very simple, cheap, and effectual. A razor-grinder in one of the "hulls" at Messrs. Mappin's very courteously and intelligently pointed out to me the practical working of one of the machines which he had in use. It simply consisted of a revolving fan communicating with a funnel, the open end of which came within a short distance of the front of the revolving stone. The fan, being set in motion by the same steam power which worked the stones, created a draught along the funnel strong enough to suck in, as it were, the particles of stone and metal thrown off from the wheel, and these, passing along the inside of the funnel, were driven out through an aperture in the wall. This cleared the atmosphere so as to make it pretty nearly innocuous. It was decidedly gratifying to see the machine in use, since it is pretty well known that there is often great difficulty in persuading the grinders to use the apparatus, although it adds years to their lives, and the cost is only about a sovereign each when five or six in the same room join.

Once properly finished, the blades are taken to be hafted. Various materials are used for the handles, and the process has to be very carefully performed, in order to give that finish which accompanies the best class of goods. According to an old rhyme the best blades are "Sheffield made, both haft and blade;" and this is literally correct, because the bone, pearl, ivory, &c., for the handles are all prepared in Sheffield, as well as the cutting part of the knife. In the case of Messrs. Mappin Brothers this is carried even a point farther. In the best class of goods—those with ivory handles—not only do they guarantee them as Sheffield-made but as being manufactured entirely on their own premises. The firm buy the tusks as they are imported, and devote a separate department of the works to the process by which they are cut up into handles. When the knife or the razor is complete in its handle, cleaned and polished, it is packed up in readiness to be sent away to India, to America, to all parts of the United Kingdom, and to the numberless other places where their goods are in demand.

Messrs. Mappin Brothers also do a large business in plated ware, and this account would scarcely be complete without a brief description of the process carried on at these works. The original process of silver-plating is purely a Sheffield invention, having been discovered by Mr. Thomas Bolsover in 1742. As he was repairing the handle of a knife composed partly of silver and partly of copper the idea struck him that a combination of the two metals might be effected so as to present the appearance of silver. This idea resulted in the process of silver-plating, the nature of which is indicated by the mode of its discovery, but it is now to a large extent superseded by electro-plating, which was discovered by Mr. Wright, of Norton, near Sheffield. The process is very interesting. The material commonly used as the basis for covering with silver is the compound called nickel or German silver. A chemical solution is prepared and placed in a trough, already furnished at certain distances with thin sheets of pure silver. The articles to be plated are suspended between the sheets of silver, and a current of electricity is sent through the liquid by means of a galvanic battery. The result is that these sheets are decomposed and the particles of the precious metal are evenly deposited on the surface of the wares required to be plated, many of which are of exquisite design. It is obvious that the value of electro-plated articles depends, after beauty of design and ornament, entirely upon the amount of silver deposited upon the material used as a basis. A thin film of silver will settle upon an article in a few minutes, but it requires an hour or two to plate a large piece thoroughly. It is in London, however, where, succeeding their father, Messrs. Mappin Brothers have been

established for about twenty years, that these specimens both of plate and cutlery are principally displayed.

In the showrooms at King William-street, London-bridge, may be seen the results of all the processes which have been witnessed in Sheffield, from the black-handled kitchen table knife to the carver with the keen taper blade and delicately-engraved handle; from the electro-silver "christening-cup" (which may, notwithstanding its pretty design and chasing, be bought for a few shillings) to the rifle prize cup, the dinner service, the costly presentation plate, the sacramental chalice, paten, and glass bottle. The whole course of human life, indeed, may be said to be illustrated in steel and silver. A somewhat new feature has lately been introduced by Messrs. Mappin in the ornamental handles of table-knives, by which the ivory chasing is designed in a flowing pattern and coloured, an effect which is perhaps even more striking when applied to engraved ciphers or coats of arms surrounded with scrollwork. There are several patterns of these knives in Messrs. Mappin's case devoted to cutlery in the Great Exhibition, class 32. Perhaps the greatest specialty of the City business, beside knives and forks, is razors. Everybody has heard of, and most people have used, the celebrated "shilling razor," and its introduction seemed to mark an era in the cheap production of an available shaving implement, a boon to the multitude of men who are incapable of keeping edge tools in order; from this to exquisitely-designed and finished sets in elegant cases, every variety of razor may be seen either at the City or the Regent-street house. One set especially claimed my attention, the handles forming carved figures of the Saxon deities after which the days of the week are named.

In visiting the new establishment at 222, Regent-street, I am rather before the time in which it may be seen to the best advantage, for in truth Messrs. Mappin have decided to open the premises, fully prepared, on Monday, the 2nd of June, so that the lighter portion of the stock is not quite complete, and my attention is principally directed to some of those striking and more important objects in silver and silver plate which will be the most noticeable features of the West-end branch.

The outer ornament and decoration of the shop are peculiarly well chosen. The whole spacious and handsome front is embellished, the black facia frames and doors relieved only by an ornamental gold moulding. The effect of this, in contrast with the display of silver in the window, is admirable; and, the same style being preserved in the interior decorations and fittings, the objects displayed are thrown into strong relief—silver against black and gold. In the shop, or, rather, the lower showroom, the articles are mostly confined to the ordinary services of plate, although many of them are of superb patterns and designs. Coffee and tea sets, kettles, salvers, tureens, and dishes, épergnes and candelabra, fill the cases on the walls; while in the centre of the room smaller objects are displayed, such as presentation cups, silver dressing-cases and workboxes, elegant cases of cutlery, and the multitude of splendid nicknacks which are so well adapted for presents. It is only necessary to refer to the illustrated catalogue published by Messrs. Mappin to indicate the variety of design displayed, and the combinations by which whole services are inclosed in chests and cases; so, with a glance at the boxes of needles, of which thousands have already been sold to foreign visitors, and at the case of exquisitely-ornamented fishknives, with appropriate designs on blade and handle, I am conducted to the upper room, where the group of plate represented in the Engraving occupies a central table. Before I look at it, however, I have to pass the rifle cups which lie on a side table, and, doing so, am reminded that Mr. Edward Mappin was himself one of the first who offered a prize to be shot for—a cup worth sixty guineas—and that the firm have always devoted much attention to the production of prize plate of every description, ranging from the simple trophy at five pounds to the more elaborately-executed and more massy reward which costs a hundred guineas. Many of the specimens of épergnes, candelabra, and inkstands in these cases are of great beauty and classical design, while the profusion of little elegancies in the shape of housewives, scissor-cases, workboxes, and pocket dressing-cases, is almost bewildering. While speaking of dressing-cases, it is proper to mention a new leather travelling-bag which has just been produced by Messrs. Mappin Brothers. It is about the size of an ordinary carpet-bag, and, while holding clothes on each side, is so constructed as to open from top to bottom, when a leather chest which occupies the centre may be removed, set upon a table, and opened like a cabinet, revealing within its various recesses every requisite for the toilet and the writing-desk. It may be easily imagined in what variety dressing-cases are manufactured when it is stated that the prices range from twenty-five shillings to five hundred pounds, one of the more expensive now in preparation for ladies, with antique carved ivory handles of the fittings, even exceeding the latter price.

The group of plate in the middle of the room is, of course, the most attractive object, not, perhaps, because the articles are really more elegant than some others, but in consequence of their being brought together. The massy silver tankard, however, is a truly superb object, and perfect after its kind, especially as the mistake, now so common, has been avoided of leaving the bottom no larger, or scarcely larger, than the rim. The good broad substantial base is admirably in keeping with the rich solidity of the whole design. On the sides of this tankard are portrayed, in striking relief, the various scenes in the terrible ride of Mazeppa, the cover being surmounted by a beautifully-executed mare and foal. The whole tankard would hold perhaps nearly a gallon, and is altogether a magnificent specimen of silver plate: it is worth a hundred guineas. Another beautifully-executed object is a racing-cup, the stem supported by palm leaves of frosted silver, the broad sloping cover being a plain mirror of polished silver, the handle of the cover a horse in dead silver, the combined effects being exquisite in its graceful simplicity. Of the candelabra and épergnes, one, the most noticeable, has for its stem a figure of Ceres, the branches being supported by vine stems, leaves, and grapes; another of very pretty appearance is supported by two figures of haymakers, the upper ornaments being also composed of vine leaves and stems. The vase which appears in our Engraving is peculiarly constructed, since the festooned ornaments near the top will remove, and the top itself being lifted off, the vase is transformed into a sort of cup or goblet. The basso-relievo design surrounding this very beautiful ornament is taken from the celebrated Fiamingo ivories in the South Kensington Museum.

Going down into the lower room again, I hear the sudden clink, clink, of a sharp and imperative bell, upon which, learning that it is the electric telegraph bringing a message from King William-street, I take my leave, and, turning on the pavement, see the sun—the trade mark of Messrs. Mappin Brothers being a representation of that same luminary—reflected in deep argentine pools in the broad window.

In their cases at the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Mappin Brothers have made little display of any but their ordinary business articles of cutlery and plate, rightly deeming, it would seem, that the more important of their productions will show to better advantage in their own premises, and be sufficiently attractive to procure the notice of their most profitable visitors. In class 32 there are specimens of razors, forks, spoons, sheathed hunting-knives, and dinner-knives, with the coloured engraving on the handles already mentioned. Class 33 displays, besides other plate, a dessert service with centre, épergnes, and candelabra of very elegant design and elaborate chasing—the plateau, which is bright, surrounded with carved scrollwork; the shaft, also bright, supported by dolphins in dull silver.

In class 36, which is principally devoted to dressing-bags and articles connected with the toilet, is a gigantic object which has been made expressly for a Russian Prince, and might be naturally supposed to accompany the two long bear spears which I have forgotten to mention in class 33. It is an enormous travelling-bag, about a yard long, twenty inches high and fourteen wide, and contains, in multitudinous pockets, cases, pouches, and labyrinthine receptacles, leaving plenty of room for clothes, articles for dressing, writing, dining, drinking, and, as I ultimately discover, even fighting, if necessary. With which startling revelation, and wholly incapable of further fixing my attention, I go away, and, my head still in the bag—or, rather, the bag in my head—proceed at once to the dining

department of M. Veillard. Even here the product of the Queen's Cutlery Works are obvious and prominent; for in the three necessary adjuncts to dinner of knives, forks, and spoons, Messrs. Mappin Brothers still bear me company, they having supplied these implements to the French department.

## OPERA, AND NEW MUSIC.

Mlle. TREBELLI is seen and heard to far more advantage in the part of Rosina than in that of Azucena. As it is impossible for vocalists who are neither very young nor very pretty to "look" the heroine of "The Barber of Seville," so it is impossible for Mlle. Trebelli to assume the aspect proper to the hag of the "Trovatore." Let her paint an inch thick, to the complexion and wrinkles of Azucena she never can bring herself. Nor is her beautiful voice heard to much advantage in the music given to the unlovely old woman who aims at bringing about fratricide and succeeds in accomplishing something very like child-murder. Nor, above all, can one form a fair idea of her style from her performance in Verdi's melodramatic masterpiece. In short, there are very few Azucenas indeed who can convert themselves at will into such a charming Rosina, in all respects, as appears before us when the part is undertaken by Mlle. Trebelli.

M. Gassier, taking him all in all—that is to say, for voice, style, intelligence, humour, *verve*, and, perhaps we ought to add, activity—is the best Figaro now on the stage. When we have said that this admirable artist (who has never been sufficiently appreciated in England) is the representative of the barber, and that Mlle. Trebelli is the Rosina, we have certainly said enough to lead the reader to believe that the manner in which Rossini's most popular work is represented at Her Majesty's Theatre is, on the whole, satisfactory. Two of the three principal parts are played superlatively well. The third, that of Almaviva, intrusted to Signor Bettoni, is played comparatively well; at least, we have heard the music sung worse, and have seen the histrionic business gone through quite as badly.

The Bartolo of Her Majesty's Theatre is Signor Zucchini, an artist who tries to make the audience laugh, which is laudable, but does not succeed, which is lamentable.

On Saturday, when Mlle. Trebelli appeared as Rosina for the first time, she was defrauded of her final air, the curtain falling abruptly and somewhat ludicrously immediately after the trio. The public would not readily have forgiven this but that it was all expectation for Verdi's new cantata. This was the celebrated cantata refused by the International Commissioners on the ground that it was not a march, a species of composition for which the commissioners have such a liking that, as every one knows, they ordered one from Meyerbeer, one from Auber, and one from Verdi, and proposed to have them executed one after the other, just as an unimaginative glutton at an eating-house might order "chops to follow" to the number of three.

Well, the cantata so basely substituted by Verdi for a march (to the natural annoyance and indignation of the International Commissioners) was brought out last Saturday at her Majesty's Theatre and received with the most enthusiastic and well-merited applause. The work in question is well designed. It contains several beautiful melodies; it is short, complete, admirably instrumented, and thoroughly effective. After a brief orchestral prelude, it opens with a part-song for the chorus, which, we believe, is in honour of the International Exhibition, and which, unlike the Exhibition building, is remarkable for the beauty of its construction. A plaintive strain for the soprano (solo) introduced on the oboe, and breathing only of peace, leads to a prayer which expresses an aspiration that this peace may (like the exhibition) be universal. The melody of the prayer is of a simple, broad, noble character. After being sung the first time by the soprano (Mlle. Titiens), it is repeated by the chorus, and with a very impressive result. The national airs of England, France, and Italy are then brought in in succession and afterwards in combination; the prayer is resumed in chorus, and the cantata closes with a triumphant passage for the wind instruments, which we take to be symbolic of the alternate unification of Italy and of the happiness of all the world, including even Austria, which is doubtless typified in Mlle. Titiens. The cantata was so much applauded that it had to be repeated from beginning to end.

"The Silesia Polka," "John Gilpin's Galop," by Carl Faust. "The Sensation Polka," by Alphonse Leduc. Cocks and Co.

"The Silesia Polka" is a polka by Carl Faust, of Breslau, and therefore of Silesia, of which Breslau is the chief town. It is a lively production, but does not appear to us to be particularly characteristic of Silesia, which is known to politicians as a German-Slavonic province taken by Prussia from Austria and by Austria from Poland, and to musicians as the land in which Messrs. Balfe, Harris, and Falconer have laid the scene of "Satanella."

"John Gilpin's Galop" is the same composer's "Uber Stock und Stein" under an English title. It is not particularly suggestive of John Gilpin, or of Edmonton, or even of the Bell (which, however, might easily have been introduced), but it is one of the most spirited galops ever written.

"The Sensation Polka," by Alphonse Leduc, is a polka originally entitled "La Jolie Filicue." It ought to have been called in English "The Spinning Polka."

Messrs. Cocks have also published, in a separate form, "The Mariner's Song," by Miss M. Lindsay, and Mr. West's "Bagatelle de Salon," both of which originally appeared as portions of "The Burlington Album." Why does Mr. West call his "drawing room trifle" a "bagatelle de salon"? He might as well call himself M. de l'Ouest or M. de l'Occident (we throw in the nobiliary particle for the sake of euphony).

"La Bella Maria" (Polka de Salon); "Charlie is my Darling;" "Marche de Amazonas;" Metzler and Co.

"La Bella Maria" is a graceful, flowing sort of polka, by Adrien Talley.

"Charlie is my Darling" is the well-known Scotch air of that name "transcribed" for the piano by A. Schlosser.

"La Marche de Amazonas," by Joseph Ascher, is a march of a brilliant, sonorous character. This amazon march executed by the composer must have an amazing effect.

"The Lily of Killarney" (Various Arrangements). Chappell and Co.

A really successful opera like that of "The Lily of Killarney" is a mine of wealth to an enterprising music-publisher, and at the same time a source of profit to a considerable number of minor composers. The entire work for the voice, and pianoforte and voice, is brought out; the entire work for the pianoforte alone, the songs as separate pieces, the overture and instrumental interludes also as separate pieces, and so on. Then the principal melodies of the opera are made the subjects of all sorts of fantasias and pot-pourris, and according to their capabilities (and sometimes without the slightest regard to their capabilities and only with reference to their popularity) are turned, twisted, and tortured into quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas. "The Lily of Killarney" has had the same good fortune and the same bad fate as Mr. Benedict's other operas. It is presented to the public in all sorts of forms. Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Kuhe, and Mr. Goodman have transcribed and varied the favourite themes in the form of drawing-room pieces for the pianoforte; and Mr. Coote has lengthened and shortened them in the Procrustean fashion, so as to get them into the shapes of waltzes and quadrilles. The favourite airs are also published for the pianoforte in two books, without any lengthening, or any but the most unavoidable shortening.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SCOTLAND.—Although the imports from Scotland into France appear to diminish, the exports from France to Scotland are considerably increased. The Scotch steamer which runs between Leith and Dunkirk on a late trip took back a large quantity of madder for the dyers of Glasgow, and, in addition, a considerable quantity of beetroot sugar. It is said that the refiners of Glasgow and Greenock find an advantage in mixing it with West India sugar. If this be the case, beetroot sugar may one day become an important article of traffic.



sold at 227 to 234, the New, 102½ to 103; and the Rupee Paper, 102½ to 103½, and 102½ to 103.

Very little gold has been sent into the Bank of England, but several pounds have been withdrawn for disposal to Consignments on account of the last loan. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is about £18,000,000.

The prospectus of numerous fresh public companies have been issued.

We understand that the Indian Council will continue to draw upon India during the whole of the present year at the rate of £300,000 per month.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders in the National Bank a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent was declared, together with a bonus of 16 per share.

Foreign Bonds have been in limited request, and prices, occasionally have had a dropping tendency. Russian 5 rips has realised 3 to 4 prem.; Egyptian 10 0 prem.; and Turkish, 2½ to 3 prem. Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Centa have marked 9½; Mexican 10, 1856, 4½; Moorish 9½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 6½; Ditto, 1856, 4½; Spanish Five per Cent, 9½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 8½; Spanish Three per Cent, 5½; Ditto, Passive, 10½; Dutch Certificates, 9½; Turkish Old six per Cent, 8½; Ditto, New, 7½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 6½; and Italian Five per

The London Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled inactive, and in some instances a slight fall has been shown in the quotations. Agri and United Service have been doing well. Bank of London, 79½; London Chartered of Australia, 25½; London and County, 3; London Joint-stock, 37; London and South African, 4½; Oriental, 3½; Ottoman, 24; and Union of London, 3.

There has been some trading in Colonial Government Securities. Canadian, 88½; India, 187½; Argentina, 110½; Ditto Five per Cents, 10½; Cape Six per Cent, 187½, 10; Nova Brunswick Six per Cents, 108½; Ditto Five per Cents, 188½ to 189½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 187½, 110½; and Victoria Six per Cent, 104.

The London Realised Market has ruled inactive. Crystal Palace Shares have rallied 3¼. Ditto Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 104; London General Omnibus, 12; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 69½; Ditto, New, 4½; Oriental India Steam, 6½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 69½; Ditto, New, 4½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 18½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvement, 24; and Royal Mail 38½.

The Railway Share Market has continued dull, and the quotations almost generally, have given way.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Only limited supplies of English wheat have been on floor this week, but the demand for such a kind has risen heavily, and further decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which has continued extensive—very little business has been passing, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. The barley trade has ruled inactive, and prices have had a dropping tendency. Malts have moved off slowly, at rates of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per quarter, and the demand for other kinds have been common of full quotations. Bran and posar have ruled a little stationary. In the value of flour very little change has taken place.

**ENGLISH CURRENCY.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 51s. to 52s.; ditto white, 51s. to 57s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 35s.; malt, 50s. to 52s.; malted, new, 45s. to 48s.; other kinds, 31s. to 35s.; malt, 50s. to 60s.; feed, extra, 18s. to 25s.; pota-ditto, 24s. to 28s.; tuck beans, 37s. to 37½; grey peas, 32s. to 37s.; white ditto, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s. to 5s.; country market 3s. 4s. to 4s.; town house-hold, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 100lb.

and the trade, which generally, has continued steady, as follows:— Beef, from 3s. 10s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 8s. to 7s. 8s.; veal, 4s. 2s. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per sib. to sink the dollar.

**NEWGATE AND LEAD-SHALLS.**—The demand is inactive, yet, for NEWGATE, the market is steady, as follows:— Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6s.; lamb 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8s. per sib. by the carcass.

**TEA.**—The supply being large, the demand is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported.

**SUGAR.**—Good and fine raw qualities have moved off steadily, at about 10s. per cwt. The low and damp parcels have met a dull inquiry. Refined goods are tolerably firm, at 49s. 6s. per cwt. for common brown brands. The stock is 51,419 tons, against 39,790 tons in the same period last year.

**COFFEE.**—There is rather a less firmness in the market generally. Prices, however, are fully supported. The stock is 5219 tons, against 490 tons.

**RICE.**—Our market is very dull, at barely late currencies. The stock amounts to 31,591 tons, against 13,974 to last year.

**PROVISIONS.**—All kinds of butter are very dull, and the quotations

have given way from 3s. to 10s. per cwt. Each, however, is in the hands of a few speculators, and the market for the latter is more than a little firm; but both provisions are a dull inquiry.

**TALLOW**—The demand is steady, at 4s. 6d. per cwt. for F.Y.C., on the spot, and 10s. for delivery during the last three months.

**OILS**—Lined oil is worth 7s. 9s. per ton; rape is quoted at 7d. to 4d.; olive, 52s. 10s. to £7; coconut, 43s. 10s. to £3; and nine parts of the latter to one of the American tallowine is worth 75s., and Frein is, 72s. to 72s. 6d. per cwt.

**SPIRITS**—The demand for rum is somewhat restricted, at about previous rates. Proof Lewisards, 10s. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 5s. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 6d. Hammer's spirit, is 7d. to 1s. 5d. English distill., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. and 2s. 10d. per gallon.

**HAY AND STRAW**—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 15s.; clover, £1 10s. to £3; and straw, £1 18s. to £2 2s. per load.

**COALS**—Best house coal, 15s. to 16s.; second, 13s. 6d. to 14 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; and manufacturers, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton.

—Owing to the favourable accounts from the plantations the demand is heavy as follows:—Mad and East Kent p-okeets, 12s. to 16s.; Woad of Kents, 12s. to 13s.; and Sussex 10s. to 12s.

**Wool.**—The public sales are going off steadily, at about the opening decline in the quotation.  
**Potatoes.**—New ware qualities are steady, at from 18s. to 16s. per cwt. Old potatoes are in fair request, at from 9s. to 21s. per ton.

**THE LONDON GAZETTE.**  
FRIDAY, MAY 23.  
**BANKRUPTS.**—S. R. BISHOP, Liverpool, commission agent—J. W. G. SKEEY, Argyle-street, Oxford-street, bookbinder—J. W. JACOB, Albert-street, Hackney-road, bootmaker—W. M. REES, Drury-lane, carrier and glazier—T. H. BAKER, Somerset-villa, Cambridge—D. WRIGHT, Tinn, Herfordshire, butcher—W. ADDISON, Loddon Coffee-house, and writor—J. J. GALLAGHER, Southampton-road, Roomsbury, commission agent—H. S. TITE, Haverstock-park, Pimlico, carrier—W. H. BROWN, Bedford-street, editor and author—W. G. DOWLIN, Broadwood, watchmaker—L. NORTHOUSE, Thames-side, dealer in chemicals—A. HUNTER,

Blun-Y-place, male in sewing-machines - J. B. GIBELL,  
 France-street, Golden-square, licensed victualler - J. VINCET,  
 St. Shury, contractor - C. B. SLANN and H. HANLEY, litho-  
 grapher, in relation to - J. W. GIBELL, 10, St. Nicholas,  
 greengrocer - J. P. P. Crydon, the dealer - H. NICOL, B. D. Ford,  
 Square, Commercial-road, general dealer - G. SAVAEGE, Bristol,  
 coal and oil agent - H. SAUNDERS, Abchurch-lane, Bread-shire,  
 farmer - J. NASSAU, P. yonah, tobacco-merchant - W. ZIG,  
 multi-tenement building - JANK and STANLEY, 10, Upper,  
 Yorkshire, publican - S. AUDLEY, Scarborough, man on - J.  
 LOWNARD, Sheffield, electro-plater - J. LAMBERT, Bradford,  
 shawl manufacturer - C. WARRINGTON, Sheffield, grocer - W.  
 BROOK, Jno, Liverpool, cigar manufacturer - B. BAXLEY,  
 Liverpool, man in - J. WESTON, Chorlton, up-to-date, paper  
 merchant - R. PUTICK, Brighton, carpenter and greengrocer -  
 W. PHILLIPS, Brighton, caver and glider - H. BURAGE,  
 Brighton plumber and glazier - R. BROWN, sturminster Newton,  
 Dorsetshire, baker - J. DUNBAR, Upper Ebury-street, Finsbury,  
 painter - J. DUNKLE, 10, Upper Ebury-street, Finsbury,  
 painter - J. DUNKLE, 10, Upper Ebury-street, Finsbury,  
 painter - J. DUNKLE, 10, Upper Ebury-street, Finsbury,

engineers, -W. F. TYLOR, Oubam, boiler-maker -J. W. BOOTH,  
 toolblade, movey broker -R. T. WARDMAN, Gateshead, glass  
 and furniture -K. BAIN, Blyth, Northumberland, slater -G.  
 S. LIONS, Northampton, plumber -J. BAKER, Astenbrook, Aber-  
 Warwickshire, electroplater -W. H. VANTWRIGHT, Birmingham,  
 casting-and-maker -T. WRIGHT, Nottingham, jeweller and watch  
 and clock dealer -J. BRIMLEY, Manchester, provision dealer -  
 F. W. REED, Kingston-on-Hull -J. MAYMAN, Haywood, Here-  
 fordshire, carpenter -J. W. WILKINS, Reading, Berkshire, baker -W.  
 SMITH, Wexhampton, Berkshire, innkeeper -W. MILLER, Market  
 Harborough, Lincolnshire, grocer -J. CUMTIS, Lincoln, butcher -T.  
 RICHARDS, Yardsworth, Glamorganhire, collier -W. GREGG & R.  
 TREVITT, Devonshire, innkeeper -J. BEATSON, East Borne wick,  
 Lincolnshire, ironfounder -J. W. WILKINS, Reading, Berkshire,  
 ironfounder -J. W. WILKINS, Reading, Berkshire, maltster -  
 W. COOKE, Deal, licensed victualler -C. WOLFE, Linsford,  
 Surrey, brewer and cooper -R. CARTER, Fish-street-hill, surveyor -  
 J. SQUIRES, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, farmer -R. E. COWEN, Wash-  
 ington, Southwark, cooper -S. NEWMAN, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk,  
 cooper -J. W. WILKINS, Reading, Berkshire, maltster -

furniture, chaise-dealer, -G. KING, St. Paul's-road, Walworth  
 builder - B. EVONS, Tottenhall, Staffordshire, stonecrafter, -F. A.  
 HARWOOD, Birmingham, bookseller, -H. GROVE, Cradley Heath,  
 staidr-drafter, carpenter - C. LUNT, Birmingham, brasscutter - J.  
 SALAGO, Worcester, doer of vicarages, -J. ST. JOHN, St. John's,  
 St. Paul's, Birmingham, -J. JENNINGS, West Fy., Lincolnshire, co-wain - R. J.  
 CHAPMAN, Cowland, Linc insuire, shoe-maker, -T. BIGGS,  
 Netherton, Worceshire, butty collier, -T. GILL, Netherton,  
 Worceshire, butty collier, -G. HOLDS, Stoke Newington,  
 butty collier, -W. GILL, Stoke Newington, butty collier, -J. G.  
 SMITH, Kil by N. Whithamshire, farmer - J. CHAMBERS,  
 Rotherham pgo, Northamptonshire, miller, -J.  
 BROOKS, Pendleton, Lancashire, plasterer, -J. MOLINEUX, Levee,  
 beer mer-hant, -W. DUNGLEY, Ludlow, Bedfordshire, publican, -  
 T. R. CHARLESWORTH, Bradford, York, -J. W. ARISS, Banbury,  
 E. HARDY, Woolwich, London, -J. MCKAY, Chelmsford, Essex, -  
 J. BALLARD, Farnham, Hants, beer retailer, -SARAH  
 FODDER, Beckland, Hants, farmer, -T. WILLIAMS, Haverfordwest,  
 shoe-maker, -W. WALKER, Tythecot in, Glam. gaushaler, farmer,

ELIZABETH BENNINGFIELD, *housewife*.—J. HARWOOD, *Bay-*  
 MORRIS, *Newton, Warrat Kohire, butcher*.—J. HARWOOD, *Bay-*  
 Lancashire, *abomaker*.—J. DEANS, *Kingston-upon-Hul, whip-*  
 maker. — R. RATT and O. LONG, *Upper Thame-street, shipping*  
 merchants. — R. M. BEWLEY, *St. Helen's, Lancashire, grocer*.  
 SCOTCH REGISTRATION.—A. GRAY, *Glasgow, cabinet-*  
 maker. — B. CALDER, *d'ARSON, Netherwood, lime merchants*.—A. D.  
 HUGHESON *Edinburgh, stockbroker*.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**  
Admission for week ending June 7:—  
Monday to Thursday, One Shilling.  
Friday, Half-a-Crown.  
Saturday, Five Shillings.  
Doors are opened at Ten, except on Saturday, when they are opened at Twelve o'clock.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**  
**AMERICAN PLANTS** during the month of June.  
June 11.—SECOND GREAT SHOW.  
June 26.—ROSE SHOW.  
July 2.—THIRD GREAT SHOW.  
During the season the inauguration of the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 is expected to take place.  
Sept. 10.—AUTUMN SHOW.  
Oct. 8.—INTERNATIONAL FRUIT, VEGETABLE, ROOT, CEREAL, AND GOURD SHOW.  
Bands will play daily from May to October.  
The next Election of Fellows, June 6.

**R** **ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS**  
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Admission during JUNE:—  
Mo. days, Tuesdays, Wednesdays (except 11th), and Thursdays  
(except 29th). One Shilling; Fridays, Half-a-Crown; Saturdays  
Five Shillings. Bands daily.  
Wednesday 11, Second Gen. at Show, 7s. 6d.; or by Tickets previously  
purchased, Five shillings. Next Election of Fellows, June 9.

**R** **ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS**  
KENSINGTON, WATERBURY and GODFREY beg to state  
that the EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS in our Garden  
will be—*very* daily. The American Plants at the Nursery are now  
just now in great beauty. The Nursery is readily reached by train  
to Woking Station.  
Knapp-hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey.

**M** **MONDAY POPULAR GARDENS**.—The  
next concert will take place on MONDAY EVENING  
JUNE 2, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte, Herr Pauer; Violin

**M<sup>R</sup>. HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND**  
MORNING CONCERT AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATUR-  
DAY, JUNE 7, commencing at Two o'Clock. Unprecedented Attraction.  
Soprano—Mlle. Titens, Mdlle Lemmens-Sherrington  
Mdlle. Parepa, Mme. Guerrabla, Mls Augusta Thomson, Mdm.  
Louisa Vinning, Miss Sabbach, Mdlle Florence Lancia, Mdlle  
Wells, Miss Seaden, Mdl e Goergel, Mdlle Maria Norrie, Miss  
Horne, and Mdlle Carlotta Marchetti. Contralto—Mdlle Sauter,  
Dolby, Mdlle Trebelli, Mdlle Laura Baxter, Miss Lucy Letellier  
Miss Lucielles, and Mdlle Barbara Marchali. Tenors—Mr. Sims  
Keeve, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Swift, Mr Tennant, Mr. G. Perren, and  
Signor Uaglini. Baritone—Signor Belletti, Mr Ashton, and Mr.  
Wells. Violoncello—Mr. Leitch, and Mr. Cresswell. Madame Sauter,  
Fornetier, Violins—Herr Joachim M. Salomon, and Herrn Mohrner  
Pianoforte.—Mr. Charles Halé, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. John Wilson.

Mr. F. Berger, Miss Eleanor Ward, and Miss Anna Moilough  
Oboe—M. Barrett, and M. Lavigne. Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; horn,  
Mr. T. H. Page; flute, Mr. Sidney Pratten; basson, Herr Halser;  
violin, Mr. M. Faure, Conductor—Mr. B. Sedet, Mr. Lund, H.  
W. Gange, organ, Handegger, Mr. G. Lake, Mr. Lindsay Soper, Mr.  
Emile Berger, and Mr. Howard Glover. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserve  
Seats, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; back of Balcony, 3s. Tickets to be had  
of Mr. Howard Glover, 24, Abchurch-lane, Bedford-square; Messrs.  
Chappell & Co., Bond-street; Mr. Austin, Ticket-office, St.  
James's Hall; and of all Music-sellers and Librarians.

**M<sup>R</sup>. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY**  
POPULAR CONCERTS, ST JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY  
EVENING, JUNE 2, when he will sing Beethoven's "Adeleide,"  
and Mendelssohn's "The Echo Song."—Lute, Piano-forte, Horn,  
Flute, and Violoncello, Mr. W. Gange; Violin, Mr. Lund, H. W.  
Gange; violin, Herr Lund; violoncello, Signor Vialini. Stalls,  
5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at: Chappell and Co., 25  
New Bond-street.

**ST JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. W. G. CUSINS**

**GRAND CONCERT,** with Full Orchestra and Chorus  
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5. Artists—adms, Lemmens  
Sherrington, Moore, Sirs Reeves and Santley, and the Orpheus Choir.  
Upton; Messrs. Johnson and Pidd. Professor Bernard Bennett  
will read "Herald Thomas and W. G. Cusins." Professor Bernard  
Bennett's Exhibition Ode, under the composer's direction, and  
Auber's Grand Exhibition March, will be performed; also a new  
Ms. Overture, by Mr. W. G. Cusins, and Beethoven's Grand Concerto  
Concerto in E, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, with orchestra.  
Seals, &c., &c.; Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s.; at the Hall & at the Music  
Wholesale and Retail, and at Mr. W. G. Cusins, 24, Cavendish  
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**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED**, with **MR. JOHN PARRY**, in their **NEW ENTERTAINMENT**. Ever-  
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Dances. The same effects entirely new, by Mr. William Calcott  
Morning Performance To-Day, SATURDAY, MAY 31.

**THIS DAY, FRIKEL'S PRIZE TRICKS.**  
-Here Wijnalbs Fraikel will repeat his wonderful tricks, "The  
bowls of Fish" and "A Hat which produces everything" in his  
entertainment of Natural Magic, at the St. Jam's Hall, E.C.  
Evening at Eight (except Saturday). Saturday afternoon at Two  
Train, E.C. Art, &c. Gallery in Telford's Clapp at and Co.  
50, New Bond-street, a day before, 28, Piccadilly.

**LESSON IN MAGIC BY WILJALBA**  
 FRICKLE—by desire, between the First and Second Acts of his Frickie Entertainment, FRICK DAY he will give a Lesson in Magic and explain some of his Popular Tricks of Sleight of Hand.  
 Stalls 3s. Arcs, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

SEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, Class 17.

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 The greatest improvement in the construction of artificial Teeth is generally acknowledged to have been effected by Messrs LEWIN MOSLEY and SONS to whom their Majesty has granted Royal Letters Patent securing to them alone the right of using this invaluable and most extraordinary invention. This and every other description of Artificial Teeth on the most reasonable terms compatible with the workmanship and quality of material. Consultation free, and success guaranteed in all cases, by Messrs. Lewin Mosley and Sons, 39, Baring-street, Oxford-street, W.

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THU BARRY'S FOOD the safest remedy for chronic constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), consumption, diarrhoea, all gastric disorders, acidity, heartburn, palpitation, irritability, sleeplessness, dysentery, flatulency, phlegm, cough, colds, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery; nervous, bilious, and liver disorders &c doubly, scrupulously, atrophy."—*Ausw. Rev.*, E.R.S., Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Keir, Wurzburg. "I have used it in almost all other remedies in failure, at the 1st, 14th, 18th, 29, 31, 121b, 122c, 122e, Barry Du Barry and Co, 77, Regent-street, London; Foremark and Mason; and at 61, Grosvenor-street; 4, Chappin; No. 63 and 15, Oxford-street; 330, Strand; 3, Shaftesbury-street; 45, Baker-street; and all Grocers and Chemists."

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flatulency, heartburn, and all bilious and liver affections are speedily removed by the use of THU BARRY'S ANTIBILIOUS and ANTIDYSPEPTIC PILLS, which have been given with the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of fifty years.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Grosvenor-street, and sold

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